BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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E. T. & R. P. TUTEN, ...PROPRIETORS

EDWARD T. TUTEN, ... EDITOR
ROBERT P. TUTEN, ...PUBLISHER

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POLITICAL NOTES.

—A Massachusetts paper state s that General Butler is already breaking ground for the Presidential planting of 1876. This may possibly be true, but the crop won't warrant the labor and outlay. He knows too little about honest farming, and too much about Cushing's Manual.

—An intensely bitter pro-Southern sheet screams that it is an insult to the intelligence of the whole country to compare the speech of Congressmen Elliott in favor of the Civil Rights bill with that of Alex. H. Stephens against it. This is not true; but even if it were, the editor of that paper has no cause to feel aggrieved

—Vice President Wilson, is reported to have said at a Womans' Suffrage Convention at Washington, on last Friday. "Twenty years ago I came to the conclusion that my wife, my mother and my sisters were as much entitled to suffrage as myself, and I have not changed my mind since." (Loud applause.)

—That is a wholesome change which the House Committee on Rules have just adopted. in the shape of a rule which provides that all bills appropriating money shall first be considered in Committee of the Whole. This changes the whole manner of legislation, and brings every measure taking money out of the Treasury directly before the House, were free debate can be had on its merits—and, what, perhaps, is of greater importance still—before the press and the people.

—A letter of Governor Andrew, of Massachutts, dated April 27, 1861, to Caleb Cushing, declining the proffered services to that gentleman, is made public. Governor Andrew says to Cushing: "Your relation to public affairs; your frequently avowed opinion touching ideas and sentiments of Massachusetts; your intimacy of social political and sympathetic intercourse with leading secessionists of the rebel States, maintained for years, and never, unless at this moment, discontinued, forbid my finding any place for you in the council or the camp."

—It should receive no encouragement whatever—the claim of the Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church for compensation for the use of its property at Nashville, Tenenssee, in 1864 and 1865—which is now being pushed in Congress. The trustees of the concern in question were, during the war, among the bitterest and most truculent enemies of the United States government, while all its printing and publishing resources were kept fully employed in the service of the rebel Confederacy, until the occupation of Nashville by the Federal troops. The claim is simply monstrous.

—The upright, patient, burden bearing people having by sheer force of moral pressure cowed the back-paysters into unwilling but unconditional surrender. The next watchword of the former should be, keep down the taxes. They have effectually made their influence felt with regard to one matter which concerned themselves and their children. Now let them insist, as quietly, but as sturdily, that there shall be integrity, honesty, economy and reform in all the departments of the government, from the first office and all its surroundings down to the smallest salaried employees in the public service. It is the hour for the people. Let them embrace its noble opportunities.

—The Philadelphia *Press* honors Caleb Cushing for the spirit of his letter to President Grant requesting the withdrawal of his nomination for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and thinks it shows "a supreme contempt for the little arts of the sudden men of the sudden politics of the hour." The nomination smote the conscience of the whole loyal people, and roused it into sudden national resistance. The subsequent discovery of Cushing's obsequious letter to Jeff. Davis did but attest how true and prophetic was the popular instinct of distrust. Is it for the reason that Cushing has all his life long been accustomed to hawk his principles in the open market, that the *Press* fawns upon him with such spaniel-like sympathy and affection? If not, what is the bond of union?

THE FARMER PAYS FOR ALL.

Since the organization of the secret order of the Patrons of Husbandry, and its introduction among our agricultural communities, there have not been wanting demagogues, who, for the purpose of ingratiating themselves among the husbandmen, have unduly exalted their calling on the one hand, and have spoken in detraction of all other classes of society. The case of the farmer against government and society is, moreover, embodied in the popular catchword, which has been thoughtlessly repeated by a thousand tongues, "The farmer pays for all!"

It is gravely asserted that, not only all the expenditures of the Government, but the entire expenses of society, are derived solely from the farmer, and that all other classes, like so many parasites, fatten upon his toil. Whatever merits this system of demagoguery may have, it is not that of novelty, because the fable of the revolting members against the abdomen has come down to us from the very dawn of written history.

It is a fact, as notorious as indisputable, that those countries and communities where the vast majority of the people are solely devoted to agriculture are poor and feeble. It is Greece and not Asia Minor that has illuminated the pathway of centuries. Nor is it known to us for its agriculture, but for its statesmanship, fine arts and literature; and imperial Rome, which has sent down the echo of its name to be reverberated by centuries yet to come, achieved its fame, not by agriculture, but by its prowess in war.

Modern nations like Spain, Portugal, Brazil, Mexico, and the South American republics, whose people are chiefly engaged in tilling the soil, do not present a desirable state of society. The reasons for this are obvious. When the husband-man is compelled not merely to till the soil, but also to construct his own plow and the cart in which he conveys his produce to market, and the very garments which clothe his body, his productive power is reduced to the minimum by the variety of these tasks, so that he will be unable, by the greatest bodily exertions, to raise himself above abject poverty.

It is the division of industrial pursuits and the organization of different classes to act co-operatively with each other which has enabled modern civilization to place so many comforts within the reach of the poorest in the land, our very poor-houses to-day containing more solid comforts, and even articles of luxury, than the abodes of the Saxon nobility of the tenth century. Unfounded and indiscriminate accusations of idleness and unproductiveness have been more particularly directed by political shysters against those classes of society that do not perform manual labor, yet Liebig, the author of the science of agricultural chemistry, has enabled the agriculturists of the civilized world to obtain with the same expenditure of force, a million times more of products in a single season than he could have produced if he had held the plow for eigbty years.

The numberless inventions of the present era, and, for illustration, we simply site the steam-engine and the threshing and harvesting machines, have empowered the farming communities not merely to multiply their manifold productions with the same expenditure of labor, but have also enabled them to dispose of their surplus produce at a profit, and to receive as an equivalent, therefor, such additioual luxuries as they may advantageously select. In view of these facts it will take but the slightest reflection to establish the conviction that the inventor and man of science are bestowing blessings upon mankind, though they may not toil in the field, of equal value of those of the husbandman.

A team has run away, and a farmer who has been thrown from the wagon has broken his limbs. A sympathising crowd of neighbors gather about him, and what is their first thought? A horse for a messenger! Let him be swift as Sheridan's charger, to call a surgeon, so that the mangled limbs may be set, and the life saved. It is true, in the course of time, when the patient is once more hale and hearty, he may forget to pay that surgeon, and he may again rail against those classes of society who toil not with their hands, but he owes his life to that physician's skill, nevertheless.

Again, death has set its seal upon the brow of a beloved child, and we are brought face to face with that awful chasm that lies between time and eternity. The form of the loved one is about to be placed beyond our sight forever. It is then we take council with the minister of the Gospel, the representative of that Word which, in that solemn hour, proclaims: "I am the life and the resurrection." Then the minister is needed, though he may be scoffed at in times of prosperity and health.

What can crude toil achieve when performed by a man of ignorance? Did not the system of slavery impovish the land in which that ignorant labor was employed? Can the farmer do without the teacher? Can he see his little ones grow up unable to plan and calculate, and to invest with profit the proceeds of their labor? Then we must have the teacher; and we can not have him with the requisite competence and ability unless we establish the university and the seminary.

We care not how much the farmer may toil in his field, or how hard the mechanic may labor in his shop, if the laws do not protect and guarantee to him the proceeds of his labor, his industry has been in vain. Thus, for the security of our civil and political rights the science of jurisprudence is all essential, and the lawyer, not the pettifogger, but the real jurist, is a necessary, useful, and beneficial member of civilized society.

The newspaper which announces the state of the market, and gives information of drouths and floods, so that the farmer may be enabled to secure the full advantage of the times, is also essential. A family paper, which is the herald of both joy and sorrow, and which, by instructing the youth, keeps them out of bad society, is paying its way a thousand fold. We venture to assert that no family can either become or remain prosperous that is deprived of its newspaper. Real estate, and all other desciption of property would depreciate if an organized county should permit its local papers to languish or to die. In fact, we know of no class of men who pay their way so fully as the conductors of the five thousand local weekly journals in the United States.

Powerful nations alone are respected. What makes it more desirable to be a citizen of the United States than a citizen of Mexico or Venezuela? It is because the American citizen is a member of a Republic of 40,000,000 of intelligent men, who know their rights. and knowing them, dare maintain them. Without a military and naval power we would be at the mercy of other nations, to be plundered and ravaged. Quite recently our flag was insulted, American citizens were shot without due process of law, and at once the entire people looked to its army and navy to right this insult. Thus, scientifically-trained army and navy officers, with schools of military science, are as essential to the welfare of the farmer as the farmer is to those institutions.

Then there is the minor, who toils in the bowels of the earth, far remote from the genial light of the sun, in the damp, cold atmosphere of the deep. Iron, coal, and coppor are the results of this hard labor and of the engineering skill which makes mining possible. Does any one pretend that the farmer without the iron plow or without the iron machine could work to any advantage?

All persons necessarily engaged in the transportation of produce and goods—the engineer that is in charge of the locomotive, as well as the telegraph operator that announces that the way is clear, are as essential to the achievements and comforts of society as the farmer.

We do not claim that all these grand divisions of society are numerically well adjusted, nor that the members thereof are alike useful. There are poor lawyers and docters, as well as poor farmers; but the classes themselves are essential to the attainment of the highest degree of comfort, because it is this organization of forces which enables the least expenditure of labor to obtain the greatest amount of results.

Agriculturists are necessary somewhere in the world, but they are not essential to any one country thereof. England to-day, by setting its millions of spindles at work, and its thousands of steam-engines, that toil with the concentrated power of millions of human hands, and which is importing a moiety of its food even now, can exist, if it continues to have the markets of the world for its manufactures, without any agriculture at all. Its miners and manufacturers can set to work the farmers in Hungary, Turkey, and China, and in the furthest corners of the globe, to supply them with the raw products of grain and meat. As long as England manufacturers can supply the people of these countries with the manufactures of iron, cotton, and wool to advantage, its future is assured, though not a bushel of grain grows within its boundaries.

In our seaboard cities this same class of agitators that in the country tell the farmer "he pays for all" make similar assertions to the working men. In France, and particularly in Paris, this long-continued agitation has produced its legitimate fruit in the Commune revolt, and the world ought to be thankful to France that it has given an exhibition of the ruin and devastation which doctrines like these bring to the popu lace.

Let every citizen who has the welfare of the country at heart, and especially every intelligent agriculturalist—and the American farmers as a class possess rare good sense and judgment—set his face like a rock against these base attempts to excite hostility and jealousy between the different classes of civilized society.

We take it that every man in this broad land who is not directly pecuniarily interested in a particular railway, is in favor of cheap transportation. We take it that the masses of citizens of all classes are in favor of any measure which promises to result in the conveying to their doors their goods and products at the cheapest rates. Why, then, should we not all co-operate to think out the best possible way?

Another system of denunciation has been practiced against what is called the "middle-man. Far be it from us to say that the co-operative association of farmers for the purpose of importing a particular article may not be pecuniarily advantageous, and that the experiment should not be tried, though hitherto nearly all similar associations have proved in the course of time to be failures, on account of the rapacity of the agents employed. Let this experiment be fully tried, and if it is successful so much the better, but the indiscriminate denunciation of retail merchants, and other classes of mercantile men, is wholly uncalled for.

Suppose the farmers of a particular county could organize a system by which a single store should supply them with all the dry goods, drugs, medicines, hard-ware, machinery, and, in fact, with all articles now furnished by twenty establishments. If this single establishment were to supercede the others it would drive away the doctor, the minister, the blacksmith, and mechanic, and reduce a city of five thousand inhabitants to perhaps twenty families. What would the farmer gain? Suppose he should get his goods twenty-five per cent. cheaper, he would still be the looser. And why? Where will he have his market for wood, fruit, vegetables, butter, eggs, and other perishable produce? A sample of this system can be seen in the South, where the large planters, used to import everything from the city directly, and where for many miles not a village can be found. What is land worth in those regions twenty miles from any place? Not more than three dollars, instead of fifty or one hundred dollars, which land is now bringing in any desirable locality in this State. The first question which a purchaser asks when trying to invest is, How far is the land from the nearest town? If the farmers should succeed in destroying these villages they would be as wise as the planter at Jamestown Va., who refused to sell a single acre to a company that proposed to build a city there, because unruly boys would rob his orchards?

When the skilled mechanics are driven away to seek employment in the cities, will the farmer find it profitable to send his machine or wagon five hundred miles to a large city to be mended? Will he find it of advantage, in case he wishes to build a house, to import the masons, plasters, and painters? If this system of concentration in large cities at the expense of the village population could prevail, the farmer would be the severest sufferer in the end, and be more than ever in the hands of large moneyed corporations.

We confidently look forward to the day when the sober second thought will prevail with the farmers inside and outside of the granges, and that at no distant date they will visit with just indignation those political tricksters, who, for partisan ends, have endeavored to array them against their brothers in other walks of life, who are passengers in the same ship of state and bound for the same destiny in the future. Peace and good-will toward all can remedy many evils and make tolerable those that can not be cured, but strife, hatred, and jealousy can only increase discontent and bring disaster upon the entire nation.

A WHOLESOME LESSON.

The fate of the ring thieves in New York ought to be a lesson to evil doers everywhere. A few years ago these thieves, rich with plunder protected by a powerful party, laughed at public sentiment and defied the arm of justice. The overthrow of the Democratic party was the death knell of their corrupt power. The people had become aroused at the enormity of their crimes, and were determined to bring them to punishment. The task was a hard one. A corrupt judiciary stood in the way. To institute reforms in the administration of justice was slow work, but it was prosecuted with a fidelity which reflects the highest honor on the able representatives of public virtue who undertook the task. Under the lash of public indignation and legislative investigation the defenders of the ring, the corrupt judges who had sold themselves for money, were driven from the bench, and men of integrity were called to fill their places. The reformation of the judiciary was the triumph of virtue over vice, the victory of the honest tax-payers over the thieves who for years had been plundering them in the name of the law. From that moment the ring saw the handwriting on the wall; their influence was broken; their hearts sank within them, and alarm seized the boldest of the gang. Some stood to face the charges in the vain hope that money, so powerful as a defense in the past, would shield them in the future. Others fled under the cover of night, and, under assumed names, are now living in foreign lands—fugitives from justice. It required time, patience, and wonderful perseverence to bring about this grand reform; but the result justifies the means, and shows that after all, in the very stronghold of vice, public virtue, if once aroused to action, has the power to compel obedience to her commands. "Tweed sent to the penitentiary for twelve years, Ingersoll sent to the State prison for five years, and Farrington for eighteen months" take but little space in the court reports, but they speak volumes to the American people of the dawn of a new era in which official stealing will find no protection in the courts of the land. We hail the dawn of this period with satisfaction, for it assures us that the people have an eye to their own interests, and that the same rules of morality which govern in private life are to be applied hereafter to those who hold public positions. Let the fate of the ring in New York be a warning to all who seek money through dishonest means; let it impress upon the young and the ambitious the absolute necessity of dealing honestly with all men, and practicing in every-day life that golden rule: "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." Wealth may be attractive and worth striving for, but, if got at the expense of honor, its possession will bring no enjoyment, but, like the wealth of Tweed, prove a curse to the possessor. Far better the lot of the honest laborer, who enjoys the fruits of his toil, than the lot of the rich thief who continually fears the hand of justice. Better be a poor man, eating the bread of honest industry, than a millionaire on Blackwell's Island.

MOUNTAIN DOINGS.—Our Powelton correspondent whom we are glad to hear from, says, unmarried men at this place are below par; there having been an order issued to suspend all such from mining until the coal market becomes more active. The object of this is to improve the condition of those having families depending on them for support.

The order went into effect about the 8th inst. and fifteen men carried out their mining implements, leaving twenty-eight still remaining. It is supposed *they* will be furnished with work about four days in a week.

Old Jake Pyles (everybody knows old Jake the tar-burner) says he is a single man, but he don't think they'll suspend him, and don't care if they do, for he says he might as well stop out for all he is doing. I think there is no man in the mines on whom water has so little effect, either internally, or externally, as Jake. There is not the smallest possible sign about him to show that he ever was a white man. He lives in a small cabin, alone, and seems as happy as a pig in a puddle.

—We have had a practical illustration of what Woman's Rights will do for indigent husbands, by a woman who has gone into the mines on frequent occasions to assist her worthy lord in "digging dusty diamonds," and though her motives were appreciated by our gentlemanly superintendent, yet, he was compelled to suspend her as well as the single men.

—Powelton runs wild with reports of a haunted house. All sorts of outlandish noises are nightly heard by its inhabitants, doors refuse to perform their required duty, opening and slamming by invisible hands. Tambourines, banjos and other *unmusical* instruments are heard, while occasional glimpses are obtained of the spirits themselves, in the form of headless men. Two different families have left the house in as many months, and the ex-tenents are not slow to give reports of the supernatural.

—It is strange how pure mountains air effects some individu al, especially those who are accustomed to the damp, under-ground air. One idle days they are apt to move about too much, and receive sud den attacks, the symptoms of which are weakness, red and watery eyes, and a foul breath, which if it were not for the existence of our *most excellent prohibitary liquor law*, I would think was caused by bug-juice.

STATE ITEMS.

—The fact that the domestic export trade of Philadelphia, last year, showed a larger increase than that of Boston, has caused the merchants of the latter city to look alive this year for the purpose of securing all the advantages possible in the way of new and independent lines of communication with the West. The disposition of the Hoosac tunnel is involved to a great extent, in this new commercial policy. Philadelphia should not suffer her part of the vitalizing rivalry to drag.

—The West Branch Hose Compan of Lock Haven, have disbanded and surrendered the carrirge to the city authorities. The company paraded the streets, headed by a cornet band, with banner and mottoes denunciatory of certain members of the city councils. The cause of the trouble was that Chief Engineer Barker expelled a member for disobedience at a fire, and the company demanded his restoration by the council. Council refered the matter to the Chief Engineer, but the company refused to make application to him. The company was an excellent one and its action is deeply regretted.

HON. H. B. SWOOPE, U. S. District Attorney for the Western District of Penn. has been re-appointed and confirmed by the Senate. This is an apointment justly merited; for Mr. Swoope has been one the most if not *the most efficient* officer who ever held that position. He now stands at the head of his profession as a criminal lawyer. He seems to be peculiarly fitted for the position and is envied by all members of the profession for those noble talents which so few possess. May he live long in the service of his country and state.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 21, 1874.

Poetry.

HEAVEN.

Oh! Heaven is nearer than mortal think,
When they look with a trembling dread,
At the misty future that stretches on,
From the silent home of the dead.

'Tis no lonely isle on a boundless main,
No brilliant, but distant shore,
Where the lovely ones who are called away,
Must go to return no more.

No, Heaven is near us; the mighty vail
Of mortality binds the eye,
That we cannot see the angel bands
On the shores of eternity.

The eye that shuts in a dying hour
Will open the next in bliss;
The welcome will sound in the heavenly world
Ere the farewell is hushed in this.

We pass from the clasp of mourning friends,
To the arms of the loved and lost;
And those smiling faces will greet us there,
Which on earth we have valued most.

Yet oft in the hours of holy thought,
To the thirsting soul is given
That power to pierce through the mist of sense,
To the beauteous scenes of Heaven.

Then very near seem its pearly gates,
And sweetly its harpings fall;
Till the soul is restless to soar away,
And longs for the angel's call.

I know when the silver cord is loosed,
When the veil is rent away,
Not long and dark shall the passage be,
To the realm of endless day.

THE CHEERFUL HEART.

"The world is ever as we take it,
And life, dear child, is what we make it."

Thus spoke a grandam, bent with care,
To little Mabel flushed and fair.

But Mabel took no heed that day
Of what she heard her grandam say.

Years after, when, no more a child,
Her path in life seemed dark and wild.

Back to her heart the memory came
Of the quaint utterance of the dame:

"The world, dear child, is as we take it,
And life, be sure, is what we make it."

She cleared her brow, and smiling thought,
'Tis even as the good soul taught!

"And half my woes thus quickly cured,
The other half may be endured."

No more her heart its shadows wore;
She grew a little child once more.

A little child in love and trust,
She took the world (as we, too, must)

In happy mood: and lo! it grew
Brighter and brighter to her view.

She made of life (as we, too, should)
A joy; and lo! all things were good

And fair to her, as in God's sight,
When first He said, "Let there be light."

Our Story Teller.

HOW I MADE A FOOL OF MYSELF.

As I sat alone at breakfast, I was somewhat surprised on receiving a most courteous and pressing invitation from my Uncle Jeremy, to spend a few days with himself and family at his seat in Warwickshire, previous to my leaving England. The old gentleman and my father had been estrangled from each other for many years, through some slight family quarrel, so that I had not seen my Uncle Jeremy, save on one occasion, since my boyhood.

In consequence of my father's death, I had been summoned from America, where I had been pushing my fortune with success for considerable time; and now, having settled my affairs, I was preparing to re-cross the Atlantic when my Uncle's letter reached me.

My mother and an elder brother, with whom she now resided, were the only near relatives I had in London. Fred had long since settled down in the world with a good and kind wife; and well knowing that my mother would receive every attention under his happy roof, I cared little to remain in England a homeless batchelor, while anything in the shape of marriage was still farther from my rambling thoughts. Or course my brother was extremely obliging, would do anything he could to serve me, and expressed himself open at any moment to stake a handsome wager that he could introduce me to at least a half a dozen angelic creatures, the possession of any one of whom would prove a fortune in herself; but to all these generous offers I turned a deaf ear. Liberty was sweet, and I felt in no haste to sacrifice it on the alter of Hymen. Not that I was a wild young gentleman, who did not care for the comforts and attractions of home; but I did not wish to have the cares of a household thrust upon me so long as I felt happy and contented alone.

Six-and-twenty and alone! ha, ha! No one to bother and worry you—no shopping—no midsummer and Christmas bills to meet. Short reckoning and long friends—free as the air—capital!

I rose from my chair, put my back to the mantle-piece, lit a cigar, and smoked away for a few minutes most furiously; then I consulted my watch, rang the bell, ordered a hansom, resolved to see my brother Fred before I accepted or declined my Uncle's invitation.

"Here is an unexpected epistle I received this morning, Fred, and I want your advice upon it," said I, on entering his office.

"What, are you going to get married, after all?" he asked.

'Are you going to drown yourself, sir?' said I.

"No, thank you," said Fred, laughing.

"Well, then," said I, "don't ask nonsensical questions. Uncle Jeremy has sent me a very polite invitation to spend a week or two with him at Warwickshire before I leave England, I thought I would just run down and ask you what I should do in the matter?"

"Why, accept it, of course," said Fred.

"Well, but does it not seem strange?" I asked; "for I always thought that he and our father were never on very good terms."

"No—they were not for many years," replied Fred; "but matters were put right between them some time ago, by Uncle Jeremy's apologizing, and otherwise behaving like a gentleman."

"You never told me of that, Fred," said I.

"No, because I thought you would come to know all about it in due time. But I see here, Tom," continued my brother, returning the letter, "he even offers his friendship, should you ever settle in England; and that would be something worth having, I can tell you."

"Yes, doubtless it would," said I; "but I have got a balance at my banker's and can manage very well over the water. Besides, I don't think I should like to remain in England, now I have got so used to the Yankee fashion."

'Bosh, all bosh, Tom; you'd become an Englishman again in no time,' rejoined Fred, smiling.

'Perhaps so,' said I; 'but I do not doubt it. However, I will follow your advice, and telegraph to Uncle Jeremy, saying I will be at Marston Hall to-morrow.'

'But won't you dine with us this evening?' asked Fred.

'Oh! certainly,' said I; 'at six as usual?'

'Yes, at six,' he replied.

And we did dine at six, and a jolly evening we had; but strange to say, not the least allusion was made to my intended visit to Uncle Jeremy's until I broached the subject myself by asking my brother if he thought I should enjoy the excursion, and what sort of people I might expect to meet there.

'Well, not many of any sort,' he replied; 'for I don't think they keep much company; but you will have a kind host and hostess, and their daughter Agnes (who I suppose will have to do duty,) as your companion-in-chief.'

'Daughter Agnes!' I exclaimed; 'why she was a mere child when I left England.'

'Quite sure, Tom,' continued my brother, 'but she is a woman now; and if I dare to hazard an opinion a very fine one too.' Then glancing mischievously across the table, he added, 'but of course we take you to be proof against even feminine perfection itself.'

"At any rate, Fred," I observed rather snappishly "I am proof against any assaults from that quarter.'

'All right; only don't make a fool of yourself, that is all," said my brother.

'No fear of that,' I replied, now almost wishing I had declined the invitation.

Nothing more was said on the subject during the evening; and when I took leave of my brother and his family, I immediately determined not to afford my fair cousin the least reason to suppose that I had come to Marston Hall with the intention of falling in love with her.

On my arrival at the railway station, where my uncle had promised to join me, I was disappointed at not finding him, and was about to hire a conveyance to carry me to my destination, when up dashed a park-phaeton, driven by a remarkably handsome young lady. She drew up hastily, and beckoned me toward her.

"Mr. Lawson, I presume," said the lady.

'Yes, that is my name,' I repled bowing.

She at once introduced herself in the most unaffected manner, excused the absence of her father on account of indisposition, hoped I had enjoyed my journey, was very glad I had come, because they saw so little company; and in fact behaved herself just at though we had been long familiar to each other.

At length, after seeing my luggage all right, I took my seat, and then asked in the politest manner for permission to take the reins.

'Oh! no, thank you, cousin,' she replied, with a provoking smile playing about her well-formed mouth; 'I am rather fond of driving; besides, you do not know the way as well as I do, and these ponies are apt to become restive sometimes; so I think I had better keep my post till we get home.'

I merely bowed in acquiescence, though I did not exactly like her little speech; and the next moment we were going at a terrible speed along a broad winding path, which lead through an extensive park, beyond which, on a slight eminence, stood Marston Hall.

'See, there is our house through the trees, right in front of us! stands on a lonely spot, does it not?' asked my fair companion.

'Very secluded,' I replied, laconically, remembering the determination I had made about falling in love.

'Well, we shall be there in a few minutes,' said she; 'and I rejoice to think that, however fatiguing our drive may prove, you will not have exhausted yourself with conversation.'

'Hang it!' thought I, 'this is right-down impertinence! though I almost deserved it. By Jove! she takes things exquisitely cool.' However, I smiled, and said that I had been trying to take a flying glance at the splendid scenery.

She gave a low, short, merry laugh, as she replied: 'That is exactly what I've been doing for want of other occupation; but at this speed one cannot observe much.'

'There, you are right,' said I; 'and if we were in any other place, we should certainly be fined for furious driving.'

'By the way, are you fond of riding?' asked my cousin abruptly.

'Well—yes,' said I with some hesitation; 'but I am not a bold horseman.'

'I am sorry to hear that,' she continued, with interest, 'for it is an exercise of which I am passionately fond. I delight in a good tight run across the country; for nothing raises my spirits so much. But see, papa is looking at us through the dining room window, and John is waiting to take charge of the ponies; and so you must be ready to alight the instant I stop.'

In another minute my eccentric, not to say comprehensible cousin did stop, and I alighted as quickly as possibly, but not without nearly losing my balance, and wondering what could be the meaning or such unseemingly haste.

Throwing the reins to the servant, my cousin followed me, but with such agility that I scarcely notced the glance which fell upon me from her laughing blue eyes, but stood before the entrance to the fine old mansion, expecting to have the pleasure of giving her my hand.

'Why did you not permit me to assist you?' I asked.

'Simply because I made up my mind some time ago never to give any gentleman more trouble than I could help,' she replied, with a peculiar smile.

As she finished speaking, the door opened and Uncle Jeremy, his venerable physiognomy beaming with kindness and good humor, came forward to meet us, giving me a hearty welcome to Marston Hall.

Feeling, however, dissatisfied with myself, and not over-pleased with my cousin, I took the earliest opportunity of retiring to my room, as much to collect my scattered thoughts as to dress for dinner

'She is a strange, unaccountable girl,' thought I, surveying the neat and elegant chamber which had been prepared for my reception; 'but I am astonished at finding her so masculine and unladylike in her manner and behavior. Why upon my conscience, she deports herself more like a young fox-hunter, than a gentleman's daughter.' Then I stood gazing at the beautiful view before me, stretching far away as the eye could reach, and finally dismissed my cousin from my thoughts, with consolatory reflection that the chances were very remote of my ever falling in love with one who appeared to delight more in manly sports than womanly duties.

Soon after dinner my uncle related the cause of his long estrangement from my father, and the manner in which they became reconciled, concluding with an expression of sincere regret that the misunderstanding had not been consigned to oblivion long before; and however much I felt inclined to find fault with the odd ways of my cousin, I could not help admiring my uncle's candor and feeling. In fact, I dismissed the subject from my mind, under the conviction that, like most other family jars, there had been fault on both sides. * * * * I had now been a guest at Marston Hall nearly three weeks, during which time I had made myself familiar with the surrounding country, invariably joining my cousin in her long rides, drives, and wild, out-of-the-way rambles; and strange to say the first few days sufficed to make us tolerably good friends. For I soon discovered that she by no means answered my first description, but on the contrary, possessed many good qualities, which, in spite of all my bachelor prejudice, I could not help approving, though I could never find courage enough to indicate such approval in words, until I so far forgot myself as to express my surprise, in a bantering tone, that so accomplished and delightful a companion had not a host of beaux sighing at her feet.

'Sir,' she exclaimed, in a voice, and with a glance that made me decidedly uncomfortable, 'I do not like trifling. It is wrong in our sex, but in yours it is simply unendurable. Flirting is not and never can be love. I might, indeed, have many admirers, like other young ladies of my acquaintance, but I do not want them. No, cousin, when I acknowledge an admirer, the feeling must be mutual.'

'If I have offended you, my dear cousin,' said I, 'surely you will not refuse your forgiveness?'

'You have not offended me,' she replied; 'only I wish you to understand that I feel strongly and think deeply on the subject of your remark, and therefore cannot suffer the advance of lovers whom I can neither respect for their wisdom, nor esteem for their goodness.' Then in a light, satrical tone, she added: 'But, in truth, I do not think I shall accept any offer, however tempting, for a long time yet. I like liberty, and admire independence. In short, I am such an odd, queer person, so very unsentimental in my conversation with gentlemen, that I verily believe sometimes I shall enjoy the exquisite pleasure of dying an old maid.'

On hearing this confession, I laughed outright.

'Of course you may laugh, sir, and so may I; but that won't increase my prospects of marriage,' she added, smilingly.

'Egad, Fred was right,' thought I; 'she really is a splended girl.' I felt my love of bachelorhood growing less. 'Now, if she were tender, delicate, and sympathizing at home, instead of being so partial to horses, I would almost foreswear my determination not to make a fool of myself. But tush? why should I give way to such nonsense? I'll think no more about her'

'Hallo! cousin, have you fallen in a brown study through admiring your nag?' said my companion, with one of her short, merry laughs.

'No—no—that is—I was just absent for the moment,' I stammered out,

'Doubtless present in spirit with some fair but distant object,' she observed, again laughing louder and more merrily than before.

This thrust roused me thoroughly, and perceiving that my companion was bent upon trying to get me into an ill humor with myself, I resolved to tell a fib, and nip her project in the bud.

'No you are quite mistaken, cousin,' said I, very gravely; 'for I was just then thinking of the advisability of returning to London.'

'Well, then, I beg leave to inform you, in the plainest possible terms, that you are extreemely unkind in allowing such an idea to enter you mind,' she replied, in a half-offended and half-playful tone; and then, as if desirous of avoiding or pursuing the subject further, she continued: 'But come, we shall never get back to the Hall at this pace. Here is a nice little run right before us. Do not be afraid of the fence; it is not much and your horse has gone over it often,' And away she went at a flying gallop. I followed, as she cried: 'Keep well up, cousin—you've improved wonderfully.

I did keep as 'well up' as I could; but on leaping the fence, my horse stumbled, and I fell. I do not know how long I lay insensible on the ground, but I do know that the accident proved a serious one.

Many hours elapsed before I recovered consciousness, and on opening my eyes, I found myself in Marston Hall, feeling very weak, with an indistinct reccollection on my brain of having a long but painful dream. As I lay, gazing at the various objects around me, I could scarcely believe that I was under my uncle's roof, there seemed to be such a deathlike stillness reigning over the whole household. I listened for some time, but could not hear the least indications of either life or motion, and was beginning to get weary of, my oppressive loneliness, when a slight rustling noise near the door of the apartment arrested my attention. Then I imagined I could hear the subdued accents of a low, sweet voice, and in another moment the door opened slowly, and my cousin Agnes stood before me, fairer and lovlier than ever, her handsome features now sadsdened with an expression of the deepest sympathy, her whole manner so changed that I looked upon her as some sweet, ministering angel. I made an attempt to speak, but she raised her hand, and motioned me to keep silent.

'You have been ill, cousin, very ill,' she said, in a tone scarcely louder than a whisper; 'and now you must keep perfectly quiet. To-morrow, perhaps, you will be much better, and then you can speak to me, but not now. I have been anxiously waiting until you awakened that you might take some refreshments which I have prepared for you; but I must beg your promise not to think about anything until you feel quite well again.'

I motioned obedience, and with a faint and grateful smile she withdrew as noiselessly as she came.

Many a long day and weary night elapsed before I recovered from the dreadful shock my system had received. Many times I listened eagerly, during my long illness, for my kind and lovely nurse, and every time she came I seemed to acquire fresh strength and energy to bear the bodily pain I was compelled to suffer.

At length I found myself sufficiently strong to read and walk within doors, and the recollection of the happy days I passed as a willing invalid at Marston Hall repays me now a hundred fold for my previous sufferings.

Well, I regained my wonted health at last, but felt no desire to return to London. In short, there was something that would keep flashing through my mind, making my heart beat quicker than usual, especially whenever I chanced to be alone with my cousin. I became dull, pensive and absent, a change which my cousin Agnes was not long in observing, and calling me to task for; but instead of giving a rational explanation of the cause of my moodiness, I told her that if she would join me in a ramble through the park on the following day, I would then and there make a very important confession.

'Confession!' she echoed 'Nay, I don't want to be made acquainted with your wicked doings; but, if it is anything that annoys you, and I can help you to get rid of it—'

'My confession is not one of wickedness,' said I, eagerly interrupting her; 'and you can if you will, help me out of the trouble.'

'Very well, then,' said she, smiling; 'provide you do not ask me to do anything repugnant to my conscience, I promise you my help. But cousin,' she added, speaking very deliberately, 'why delay your statement until to-morrow? There is no time like the present, especially for penitent people; so, if you will graciously reveal what it is that weighs upon your mind, I will listen to you with most exemplary patience.'

I looked at her for a moment in silence, and then replied:

'No, cousin, not now. It is not a trifling matter I wish to speak of but one that involves the happiness of two lives.'

'Indeed!' she exclaimed, in a slight altered tone, while I could detect a sudden flash on her now half-averted cheek.

'Courage!' I whispered to myself. 'Now is the time for me to ascertain my fate.' Then, seizing her hand with passionate tenderness, I said, 'Cousin Agnes—dearest Agnes—you will not deny me the pleasures of calling you by that sweet name? Nay, turn not from me,' I continued, as she made a desperate effort to release her hand, 'until I have told you how deeply, fondly, truly I have loved you; how, day after day, I have seen and felt your goodness and worth. Oh! do not then plunge me into utter despair by rejecting the offer I now make of my love, my devotion—of the most precious gift men can give to women, and which you have already taken from me—my heart.'

I paused, but my companion did not speak. I gazed intently into her innocent eyes, and there I read my verdict. I was made happy for the remainder of my existence.

'But,' said my beloved Agnes, speaking very solemnly, and looked quite distressed, I thought 'You had better reconsider your words; for I am afraid—'

'Afraid—of what, dearest!' I asked, interrupting her.

'That you have——'

'Good heavens! tell me,' I again exclaimed, 'what have I done?

'Made a fool of yourself,' she replied, with a merry twinkle in her eye.

I saw through the mystery in a moment. Fred's wife had informed my cousin of the conversation which took place between Fred and myself on the evening previous to my coming to Marston Hall. So I laughed, and Agnes laughed, and then both laughed together, until the joke had been heartily appeeciated on both sides.

And now it only remains for me to add that I did not leave England; that shortly after I had put the question to my cousin Agnes, brother Fred and his family were summoned to Marston Hall, where a very happy wedding took place; and when my brother reminded me of what I had done in the way of making a fool of myself, I told him I did not care so long as I felt convinced that I had shown nothing but sound sense in wooing, and wedding, my odd but good and loving cousin, Agnes.

BENZINE BILL,
OR
DE DIMOND RING.

BY SHON.

☞DEAD! I. K. SHON.☜

Dese chapters is dedicated (midout permission), to Boss TWEED, No, 34 P. Blackwell's Island, de illustrated pattern of de Hocus Pocus Rais of de "DIMOND RING."

CHAPTER No 3. TIMES.

DE GOOSE VOT LAID DE GOLDEN EGGS,

OPULANCE, DISGRACE.

Next morning Benzine Bill vas full mit big schemes an speculations, his trail of destiny had suddenly diverged into a better streak, an he felt it. He felt, dat it vas leading into a maraculous eldorado of wealth and honor, vere effry tings vas to be gained, an not enythings to be lost, but he also felt, and *knew*, dat as he vas! he could not hope to gain enythings but, mabee a little money, by dis lucky turn in affairs. If he vould reach dat higher gole he must strive to raise his soul out of de dirt an filth of his present life, he must adopt a higher standard of morality, form higher aspiration, an cultivate nobler dhoughts den vot he vas want to indulge mit heretofore. In short, he must reconstruct hisself entirely, an he knew dis, he felt too, dat he could do dis dings ef he tried an mit his mightiest effort he resolved to, accomplis dis grate purpose, he vould ride, on dis glorious tidal wave in de ocean of human affairs, into de harber of honor vitch his lofty ambition vaguely directed in de future. Vague vas de feeling though in de light of reasonable mobatility, he saw de dim outlines of dat mountainous shore, richly tended mit de golden colors of hopeful promise. Vague as is de feeling of mattainable beauty, vot far of mountains gif in de transparent ether of de western slopes. You long to, but cannot please yourself amid dare unseen valleys. Yet reason teaches you dat dey are certainly dare mit rich an lavish beauty. Dis is vot Benzine Bill felt he knew dat among dem hazy mountains in de future, dare must be a glorious harbor, vitch could be reached by de force of dis tide ef he vas only equal to de task. And dese very dhoughts, dis fact of having brought his mind from such depths of depravity, to dis elevated plain, raised him infinately above his former self. At dis moment, comparatively speaking, he stood beside dat other Benzine Bill (de Bummer) of yesterday, a glorious incornation of de nobler faculties of de soul! an he knew an felt dis so much dat he actually abstained from gettin drunk dat day, an people vondered. Mit dis new an healthy resolve, dese noble efforts towards a better life, Benzine Bill drowed his whole soul an energys into de new cause, an vorked as no others did fer "Sam." He grew fast in popularity amongst his co-laborers, be earned dare gratitude by his devotion, an excited dare generosity for his indigent circumstances.

Dey stretched forth a helping hand, and from dis time on, his dream of de fabled goos vas become a reality.

Dose who vase not posted on de goose question, an mid "Sam," looked on mit utter astonishment. Benzine Bill, had struck a streak, effry body sed, but vat, an vare? He now had cast off his dirty thread-bare an rent garments, an made a respectable appearance in a new suit; nay, more nor dat; in his inteligent countenance thare vas written the high an noble resolves of his soul; an Benzine Bill vas undoubtedly now a gentleman. Dat, dey all admitted. But vonce dis new independence, dis new countenance, an vare vas de glorious springs of clear vater in vitch he dipped his ignoble dhoughts, until dey vare dus purified. Dis vas a mystery to effry von, his innitiated friends not excepted, even Benzine Bill hisself, often vondered vetter he vas really Benzine Bill or vot, but enyhow, he vas highly satisfied, dat it vasent dat other Benzine Bill, vot vated for de clients. But de uninnitiated vas also yet in de dark about de streak, an vondered vare de spondulicks vas comin from. Dey vasent posted on de goose question, until de new party had grown into gigantic proportions. Den dey smelled a mice. Mild summers, dark hints, an misterious posters, vorked vonders mid dare olfactories, but it vas only a little vite mice, vot dey smelled dis time. Den by an by de lecksun comes around, an ven dey counted de votes out, den dey smelled a rat; de staunch old Centre County Democracy vas swept from off de political board by over 800 majority for "Sam." It vas a big norway sea rat, vot undermines de foundations, vot dey smelled now dis day. Now ven dis stunning an crushing defeat, come so suddenly on dare devoted heads, de leaders of Democracy vos become nervous and trembled in dare boots. Palsied and demoralized, dey looked on mit utter amusement an vas badly disorganized. Mr. J. F. Weaver, den de owner an publisher of de *Centre Democrat*, vas become afraid of his investiment in de old concern, (de Democratic party) an sold out to a fellow, vitch his name vas Crosthwait, an he vas a preacher. Crotshwait, recognized de tallents, an ability, of our *Hero* and pleaced him at its head as, EDITOR! Dis vas a glorious triumph; Here now vas a realization of part of his dreams, a reward for his noble asperations. Now, he had a power in his hands; vitch if rightly handled, vould raise him to honor an emolument. It had come upon him suddenly, almost as sudden, as de flash of a thunder bolt, an mid de courage, an presence of great Jove, he grasped, and held it. Dis glorious opportunity, should have raised his former lofty thoughts, infinately above a common plain, mid his intillect, an ability, he might haf made a glorious record now. But alas; poor human nature, poor Bill—mid dis newly an sudden acquired power, de press, under his control, his ambition rose, mid bad thought an averic. Dis successful realization of his hopes, vas too much for him, an he began to dream as did de "merchant prince, (of dem Boots an Shoes") in Lewistown.

He vould strike for, POWER now an Leadership, dis vas now occupying his mind, an dhrough de tissued vebs of his settled brain he saw de outlines of a form vot bore resemblance to his own. On de lappels of his coat, he vore de insigna of power, age; he saw de shinning scepter in his hand, flashing in de rays of his own powerful immagination. And now he sworn by a tremedious oath, dat he vould Rule or Ruin; He had de battle axe in his own hand, he vould strike hard an deep, an conquor all to his own ends an purposes. Dus mid such thoughts, Benzine Bill, took hold de press, an astonished his friends mid his power. Immediately de smallest facts under his *inspired* pen expended into stunning *Double Leaded Leaders*, an lies were rolled aroundt in de consistent battle of probability until dey assumed most serieus dimentions. And all, ostensibly for de benefits of his party. His adaptability to dis new an successful departure vas most wonderful, an he grew rapidly in favor mit de party. He had sefferal times made an effort to return to his former noble resolutions to be honest an honerable, because he saw plain enough dat such a course vould surely lead on to permancy. But his depraved nature, an corupt principals vere his masters, an inspired him mid behish thoughts of power an lust, an he prostituted de glorious oppertunity to selfish an immediate ends—and laid dis, fell! Lost, all lost. Noble thoughts, glorious aspirations, high hopes, manhood, honor, purity, truth—all!—all gone!!—Down to dirt, filth, polushun, crime and disgrace!

Oh! poor abject soul! miserable mortal! what a fall.

But I anticipate, lets vide our time reader, an you shall know more about dat fall. To resume, as I said, he vas fast gaining popularity mit his party, an in consequence, he vas enabled (by de goose) to swim around de financial mud pond, as lightly as ef he vas a goose his self. An dem fellus, vot bloed cold blast on de Benzine themometer (of chapter no 2 times,) vas now not enymore so anxious to keep him cool. Not muchly, dey too gan to smell a mice; in fact dey vas beginning to see a little into dis goose question, an dry dings vas lovely mit Villiam, vile mit poor Mr. Crothswait, de preacher it vasent so lovely. Dat goose did not lay any eggs for him, dat naughty goose. He vasent posted on de goose question. I vouldent say dat Benzine Bill, stole de eggs wot de goose laid for de preacher, but only, dat de preacher dident get any eggs vorth a cues, dats all. I gifs you a chapter in a nut shell on dis subject—how it is. Vile Benzine Bill, flourished an grew fat an popular, as editor, Mr. Crothswait's, investment sank beyond de debths of resserrection. Dare you have it an you may do your own figuring on it, my patient reader. Dus mit condencing dis dings an leaving out how it vas done we jumped over quite an extended period of time an fury on to more interesting incidents. Benzine Bill, made de swiming aroundt de circle, from No-nothinism to Republicanism, successfully midout loosin any popularity, an in dis new party he kept accumulatin strength.

In 1859 or dare about, Benzine Bill vas elected county treasurer, and reached de climax of his political career. In due time he vas installed into office, an immediately de goose began to lay faster and faster; an vile de poor old *Centre Democrat* lavished, Benzine Bill, vas flourishing, like a green fig tree, an like de pursado millionair, of boots an shoes, he lost himself to common sense, an indulged again in frenzied dreams of opulence. Broad cloth, silk stove pipe hats, silk dresses, gold vatches, an heavey chains an seals, as of old, was now de order mit de day.

Gay and festive, vas de evening parties he vas want to hold, an sumptious an luxurious mit rich viand, vare his private lunches. Grocers an merchants generally, vas now solicitous of his patronage, an Benzine Bill vas tramps—money—pshaw—it vas in circumstances vile Villiam rolled in clover; happy as dat "pig in his mudhole, on a sunny Sunday morning," until he reached a climax.

The traft of his destiny von Monday morning took a sudden turn, into a dessert, an like de old *Centre Democrat*, dat goose began to languish, lower an lower dey vent; until dey both collapsed. Dey died from hard usage. Dead! dat old gray goose vas dead! poor goosey, or rather poor Benzine Bill; it left him floundering in de mud; an he fought, mid desperate "wagglers," to keep his head above de mise. He vas look out sharp all roundt now for a straw to grasp at. A straw—Oh! a straw his kingdom come for a straw! ef he could only see a straw. But it vas in vain, it vas no go; de sine of de almanack vas no kount either, at dis critical time; it left poor Bill in his miserable mudhole, an dat secret of de goose vas veighing him heavy down. It vas not now, dat it required a stretch of de immagination, to see far in de future, it vas only to plain for him.

He had no day dreams now enymore, but at nite, ven in his restless slumbers, vissions of dark an loathsome goals an snails, an rats, an all de horrid vermin of a fellows cell vas mixed all over his dreams. And, ven he vaked up, mid a quick convulsive start, he often tried to swaid himself, dat it vas, only Jim Jams. For this terrible affliction vouldt have been in part, a relief to his tortured brain.

Dus he wriggled in hot vater for many veary days an nite, until von day he spied a straw. It vas only a straw, for eventually he had to sink enyhow. It vas—dat famous call for "three hundred thousand more." Benzine grasped it an floated out of his financial mire a *Noble Patriot*, ready to die for his countries good, but he dident, not much, dat sine, in dese cooler days, for in de vake of dem hot times, it becomes my painful duty as a faithful chronicler, to record de fact. Dat sine, de fatal sine, vas now come strong upon him, dat is, it vas actively vorking, in his system, an ef riding dis oppertunity, vas to rase himself from a vorse fate, I am villing to attribute it, to de potencey of de sine in vitch he saw day light. Benzine Bill now hurried up matters, he raised a company vitch vas incorperated mit de 50th Reg't Pa., volenteers mit Benzine Bill as captain. Leaving his deputy to manage de treasury an guard de secret of de goose question, he marched bravely to de front. Vissions of apulets an glory vare again floating dhrough his wonderous brain.

On, on, he marched, an effry day he felt better because he knew it vas going away from Bellefonte, until in de lulling laziness of his secure an inactive camp life, he in a measure forgot his troubles. I makes dis chapter short now. Von day de news came up dat de Shoneys vere comin up de valley in force, and den dare vas a new phace to it, vilst men vere hurridly falling into ranks, Benzine Bill vas attacted mid a terific convulsion of de sines. Oh-oo oh-ahem-mah-seaw-my, dem dreadful sines. But now de news, vas come, dat it vas only, Buford's cavelry returning from a raid, an Benzine got better. In a few days, to his great delight, he got a furlough, vitch vas sent him, by Gov. Curtin. An now again vissions of preferment an fat purqusites, vare floating dhrough his noddle. He rushed on to Harrisburg. But Curtin noed not anything more den dey vanted him at home. Family matters, perhaps? And Benzine, rushed for Bellefonte, fast as steam an iron could take him. Dey vere vatin for him, anxiously at de depot, in Bellefonte. Dat deputy dhought dings vas gettin pooty het, an he exposed de secret of de gooce question; an de first fellow vot Bill met at de depot shaked hands mit him den claped a pair of *hand cuffs on him*, and marched him off to jail.

Benzine Bill had stole our tax money—climak of de goose question.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

RAYSCRAPS.

LADIES, this winter, will wear the same things they wore last year—if they can't buy others.

'Loss of a china packet-ship!' exclaimed Mrs. Partington. 'No wonder, when iron ones ain't always safe.'

A LADY reporter, sent to an agricultural fair, wrote of a lot of young pigs: 'They look too sweet to live a minute.'

AN active bachelor in Maine claims to be one hundred and two years old; but "as he makes his own bed," according to a local paper, "he must lie."

A FURRIER wishing to inform his customers that he altered their old furs to suit the fashion, wound up his advertisement as follows: 'N. B.—Capes, victorines, &c., made up for ladies in fashionable style out of their own skins.'

IRACIBLE old party.—'Conductor, why didn't you wake me as I asked you to? Here I am miles beyond my station.' Conductor,—'I did try, sir, but all I could get out of you was, all right, Maria; get the children their breakfast, and I'll be down in a minute.'

THE most practical lover has been discovered. In one of his letters to his sweet-heart he wrote: "I wish my dear, that you would not write such long letters to me. If you were to bring an action for breach of promise against me, the lawyers would have to copy the correspondence between us and charge fourpence every folio of seventy-two words. The shorter the letters the more we shall save from the lawyers."

A HAPPY COUPLE.—I went away by train. In the carriage were a young man and his wife, not a newly married couple. They were the very types of round, smiling, smooth-faced insignificance. But how they did enjoy their excursion! They sucked the same oranges; they bit at the same cake. Though they evidently were never parted, they had an unceasing flow of utter babblement to interchange. They put me so much in mind of two monkeys! Their talk, though exquisitely silly, was irradiated (really made beautiful) by happiness. They minded me no more than if I had been a bit of the woodwork of the carriage. No reticence had they in their joy, and in their supreme satisfaction with each other.

—Wickliffe Cole, of West Springfield, Erie county, aged ninety years, had a paralytic stroke on the 21st of December, lying in a comatose state for twelve hours after. On being restored to consciousness, through the efforts of Dr. L. V. Knapp, it was found that one side of his body was completely paralyzed, and that he had lost all power of his throat, being unable to speak a word or swallow the least particle. His brain seemed as active as ever, and he knew and recognized all around his bed. Spite of every effort to afford relief, he lay in this condition, without food, for fourteen days, literally dying by inches of starvation. He was conscious up to the day before his death.

—Problem for Congressional inflationists: How to make an empty bag stand upright.

Miscellaneous.

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1874 1874

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AN OMNIBUS WILL CARRY PASSENGERS
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FACTS SWORN TO
Dr. J. P. FITLER.—Being sworn, says, I graduated at the University of Penn'a in 1835, and after 30 years practice perfected **Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup.** I guarantee it an infallible cure for Neuralgia and Rheumatic diseases. Sworn to, this 20th April, 1871. F. A. OSBOURN, Notary Public, Phila.
We Diagram were Cured by it, and will satisfy any one by writing us. Rev. Thos. Murphy, D.D., Frankford, Phila. Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Pa. Rev. J. S. Buchanan, Clarence, Iowa. Rev. C. O. Smith, Pittsford, N. Y. Rev. Jos. Rogers, Falls Church, Phila. &c. Also should write Dr. Fitler, Phila. for exhibitor's Pamphlet & guarantee, gratis. $50 Reward for an incurable case. No cure no charge. A reality. Sold by druggists.
WENTWORTH'S KEY-RING & CHECK COMBINED. Gen. silver sample 15. Circulars Free. Stafford Mfg Co., 66 Fulton St., N. Y. 47. 4w

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WANTED. Men and women to work at home; $20 to $50 per week; no capital required; best chance ever offered. For particulars send stamp to M. MITCHAM, Fetter Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-4t.

For Three 3-cent Stamps We will send The Aurora (a paper size of N. Y. Ledger) for 3 months, & as premium any one of the following articles: 1 fine Chromo, 1 fine Photograph, 1 fine Bosom Pin, 1 fine set Sleeve Buttons, 1 fine Collar Button. Send at once to THE AURORA PUBLISHING CO., Springfield, Mass. 47 4w

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Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
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THE undersigned adopts this method of informing his friends and the people of Centre Co., that he is now located in the room adjoining the store of Harper Bros., on Spring St., where he is prepared to make and repair watches. He is solicitous of business and guarentees complete satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work. Clocks watches and jewelry repaired upon the shortest notice. F. C. RICHARD.
v4n28-1y.

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Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be entrusted to his care. Thankful for past favors he asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-1y

Auctioneer.

ROBERT GOHEEN
AUCTIONEER,
Boalsburg, Centre Co., Pa.

Danchy & Co.,

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The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

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Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,.....Proprietors

EDWARD T. TUTEN, ...Editor.
ROBERT P. TUTEN,.....Publisher.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

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[illegible]

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If not [illegible] months.....$2.50
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Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

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Address all communications, relating to business, to E. T. & R. P. TUTEN, Proprietors.
Bellefonte, Pa

Written for the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

THE DRUNKARD RUINS HIS SOUL.

BY REFORMATION.

Can it be denied that the drunkard destroys his reason? In this manner he is unfitted for all profitable means of grace, and for all attention to eternal life. Every call of mercy finds him stupid and regardless. To every threating, his ears are deaf, to every promise his heart insensible. The power of motives he is dead to their warning influence, and even their nature is lost to his comprehension. To temptations he is at all times exposed, alive and awake. Around him, constantly does temptations multiply, and each and every tempter seek and fasten upon him a deadly, hellish fang, until he becomes the sure victim of eternal misery, and as a mrtter of cource becomes the agent of evil works, and his business, sin unto death. And all to seeming chances, in the eyes of all, he is beyond most other men, hopeless of reformation. The hopeless condition of the drunkard is proverbial. Amendment in this case is so rare as scarcely to admit belief. Indeed, heaven seems to have stamped this sin almost always with probation. To complete his condition, he has little or no inclination to pray. No person who intends to tempt himself as the drunkard always does, can say "Lead us not into temptations, but deliver us from evil," and no person, who cannot pray or will not pray, can be saved. Thus the drunkard holds out to his family, and the world, the deplorable spectacle of a sinner, pardoned beyond the common measure, exposing himself to sin, of every damnable and degrading character, and in every degree, and depriving himself of the usual means of repentance, hastening to perdition, and yet closing his eyes to the dangers of his condition, notwithstanding the awful decree sounding in his ears. "No drunkard can enter heaven. At last he fills a drunkard's grave, and his soul is in hell.

How long will the demon of destruction, under the cover of law continue among us? How long will men who claim to be advocates of morality and religion continue to be the supporters of the greatest evil that ever cursed a nation or country? How long will the lava of misery and death continue to send the souls of the children of men into perdition? Will you allow me to tell you how long this state of things will continue? Just so long as you men who fill high places on earth continue to trample under foot the great monitor "conscience." I challange any man who knows and understands the nature of ardent spirits, and yet for the sake of gain continues in the traffic, to show that he is not involved in the guilt of murder. I challange any court that gran's a license for the sale of intoxicating liquor to show that it is not accessary to the crime of drunkenness. And what is the end of the drunkard? Is it not eternal death, not only to the body, but to the soul? Can you who sell liquor, can you who sign petitions for license, can you who grant a license claim exemption from guilt? Harp as much as you please or can, about the law bein, upon the Statute Book. No, you dare not claim exemption from guilt conscience has spoken already to you, and you feel the sting. "And Peter remembered the word of Jesus, which said unto him, Before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me thrice, and he went out and wept bitterly—(Matt. ch. 26-76.) Now the court that grants a license, are doing just what Peter done. You may endeavor to look upon this charge as childish babble, but you may curse the day that you did not heed the warning voice of your own conscience and save a Peter's tears. Sear not the fountain of blood.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—We learn the following particulars of a terrible disaster to a locomotive from the Philipsburg *Journal*, which took place at Morrisdale Mines on Thursday morning at half-past nine o'clock. The Morrisdale train, of which David Kincaid is conductor, Duke Cox engineer, and Clarence Bradin fireman, composed of empty coal and freight cars, which were in front of the engine, being pushed, and the passenger car, which was attached to the tender, drove up to its usual stopping place, with the engine about two rods below the new store of the coal company. The passengers had boarded the passenger car, and while engine was waiting to be uncoupled from the empty cars in front the engineer noticed an escape of steam beneath the engine which he could not account for, and decended from the cab to examine the cause of it. He discovered that the boiler was leaking, and the engineer knew that something must be done instantly or it must burst. He thought he could cool the boiler and bring his train to Philipsburg, and telling the four or five persons standing near, to get out of the way, he told the fireman to cool the injector while he mounted to his place, told the conductor to cut the engine loose, put his hand on the lever, and at that instant, with a terrific report

AN EXPLOSION THAT SHOOK THE EARTH

as if it had been rocked with an earthquake, occurred, and the air was filled with flying fragments hurled in every direction. Those in the vicinity rushed to the spot expecting to find only the mangled remains of the imperiled men, but to their surprise and joy not one was dangerously injured. Duke Cox, the engineer, was slightly cut about the head and severely bruised across the chest, causing him to expectorate blood immediately after the accident, but his condition is improving. Clarence Bradin, the fireman, who had just poured a bucket of water on the injector and was standing by the side of the cab, escaped with a bruised leg and some minor scratches. David Kincaid, the conductor, who was standing by the side of Bradin was unhurt, receiving only a blinding shower of muddy water and being stunned by the concussion. David Kennedy, a brakeman, also received a shower of muddy water and was slightly cut in the face. With the woman who was struck by a flue which entered the window of her house this is a complete list of the injured, although four or five other persons were standing near. How any escaped alive is a mystery to all who witnessed the terrible wreck made and saw the fragments of the engine scattered in every direction within a radius of over a hundred yards. Immediately after the explosion the conductor started for this place, on foot, and ran two and a half miles to the telegraph office. The news soon spread through town and exaggerated reports produced excitement. Engine No. 38 was dispached from Osceola to bring the injured men to this place, and their friends started for Morrisdale in sleighs. Our reporter was on the grounds promptly. To describe

THE EFFECT OF THE EXPLOSION

would require the brush of an artist. Of the boiler only a small patch is left, bent and wraped, clinging to the remnant of the engine. Of the one hundred and twenty-five flues that make up a locomotive boiler, about twenty were remaining fast to the forward end of the boiler, twisted by the power of steam as if they were bits of wire. Save a few rods nothing was left of the engine from cab to smoke-stack, the fire box sunk between the wheels to the ground, and when our reporter arrived a little fire was still burning. The track beneath was torn up, pieces of the engine were scattered in every direction. The shock lifted the roof of a small building opposite the store, and shook all the windows out of two sides of the latter. A flue passed entirely through the meat house, attached to the store, another passed through a window of a miner's dwelling, 40 yards distant and struck a woman on the forehead cutting her face. The head of the smoke box, weighing 200 pounds, was hurled upward and descended 40 yds distant, taking off the peak of the roof of a house. Flues were carried over a stable 120 yards from the engine. A casting passed through the door of the passenger car, barely missing the head of a young lady who had just entered. The bell, ringing as it passed through the air a hundred feet above the earth, alight at last a hundred yards from the engine. The wreck was fearful and to be appreciated must have been seen. To state that these things were done, to simply say that the strong steel bound engine was shattered, the air filled, and the earth covered with the fragments does not convey an adequate idea of the ruin and the force that accomplished it. The explosion was due to the weakness of the boiler, for it contained more than three gauges of water and was under a pressure of but 120 pounds, the ordinary pressure at which the engine was ru The engine was not provided with a safety-valve, but was furnished in lieu, with what are technically termed "flap-ups," of which it had two. The first of these operated when the pressure reached 125 pounds, and of course had not been effected when the explosion took place. Dr. Pierce had ridden to Morrisdale on the train and was in the store at the time of the accident, so medical assistance was at hand. The wreck was cleared away in the afternoon and what remains of the engine is at this writing in the yard at this place.

THE REMEDY FOR HIGH RENTS.

BY WELL-WISHER.

MR. EDITOR:—We hear much of high rents in Bellefonte. If men who pay these rents understood their own interests, we would hear no such complaints, but on the other hand would hear quite a different story—the want of tenants. No laboring man or mechanic can afford to pay rent for a single year. If he makes five to eight hundred dollars per year, and spends the one-fourth of it in rent and taxes, he is doing an injustice to his family and an injury to himself. Rents are high because there are more persons to rent houses than there are houses to be rented. The demand is greater than the supply. To remedy this state of things there must be either a lessened demand or an increased supply. Of an increased supply there is little hope. It is possible to build comfortable houses and rent them at $5 per month and make money. Men of capital, however, do not care to invest in such houses. They prefer to build large blocks and receive higher rents.—Such houses can only be built advantageously by putting up a large number at one time—this, men of small means cannot do. As a consequence we have no such houses and are not likely to have. There are very few comfortable houses in Bellefonte which can be rented for less than $10 per month. If the supply cannot be increased, the demand must be lessened, or rents will continue as they are, and in all probability will advance as they seem to be doing now. No one who wishes well to Bellefonte would like to see the demand for houses less. The probability is, and we rejoice at the prospect, that the demand next season will be greatly in advance of anything we have ever seen. What, then, is the remedy, and how is it to be applied? The remedy is simple and the application of it most agreeable. Let every man own his house and the demand for rented houses will be so far reduced that our rents will be reasonable, and we can hold out inducements to strangers to come and make Bellefonte their home. I imagine I hear some of your readers say: "well this correspondent of yours is a wiseacre truly. He talks about owning houses as if it were the easiest thing in the world, as if all that was needed to own a house, was to resolve to own one. This is just what we've been trying to do for years and have not succeeded. This sort of argument is simply begging the question at issue, and throws no light upon it whatever." I recognize the force of this, and yet Mr. Editor, I affirm most unhesitatingly that there is not a man in Bellefonte, who cannot and may not be the owner of his own dwelling house by paying for it in monthly instalments, and in no greater amount than he now pays for rent.

I will make my communication too long to give details at this time, and I shall therefore reserve the more extended discussion of the subject for another time. In the meantime let me urge every renter to look around him at once for a building lot, and make an investment in what will serve him as a good saving bank, even if he should never build. Lots large enough to build upon can be had at from fifty dollars up to five hundred dollars each. Why cannot a number club together, buy a few acres on the edge of town and divide it among themselves and make the profit themselves, instead of paying enormous prices for indifferent lots to speculators? If they make an effort the land can be had, and good building lots of one fourth of an acre will cost them less than one hundred dollars. The lot once secured, I will tell you in my next how the house is to be built and paid for.

—To be a Philadelphia lawyer a good English education will hereafter be necessary, since by a new joint rule of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas, no person can be hereafter registered as a student of law until he shall have undergone an examination in all the branches of a good English education, and filed with the Prothonotary a certificate signed by the examiners that he is sufficiently qualified to commence the study of the law.

—A new paper is talked of in Huntingdon, to be Republican in politics, and impersonal in its conduct. This will leave the *Globe* and *Journal* free to devote their whole time to the devising of hard epithets to apply to each other. And we do not wonder at it for how such low blagardism as is indulged in by the papers now in existence in that county, can be tolerated by an intelegent community, we are at our wits end to understand.

—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* claims that the events of the future have been revealed to him. Will he obligingly name the date at which the conversation of the opposition press to the ordinary decencies and amenities of public journalism is likely to occur?

—The press is the lever that moves the world. That is to say, Congress, Cushing and Butler are beginning to thnk so.

—One of our exchanges publishes an article headed "Cowpulsory Education." The writer must be a bully fellow.

Traverse Jurors—1st week January Term 1874

Bellefonte Boro.—John P Harris. John Wagner, John Irwin jr., Wm S. Tripple, A. S. Valentine, and Geo. W Jackson.
Milesburg Boro.—E C Carr. Wm H Kerlin.
Philipsburg Boro—John Bradin, John S Gray.
Benner twp—John Lutz, Jos M Wilson,
Boggs—John Resides, James Lingle.
Curtin—John M Dailey.
Ferguson—Peter Lauck, James Dunlap, Jos B Ard, Wells Gardner, Henry Krebs, H Y Meek.
Gregg—Luther Rishel, Wm Heckman.
Half Moon—Wm L Wilson.
Harris—Evan Williams, Geo Kerlin, Adam Stover.
Haines—Geo B Stover, Henry Reinhart, H H Weaver, J C Motz, Wm C Warntz, Emanuel Musser.
Howard—Ruben Pletcher, Michael Pletcher.
Huston—Wm Turner.
Liberty—Wilson Clark, H A Snyder, David Robb.
Miles—George Weaver.
Penn—John Bracht.
Potter—John Rishel, John Boozer.
Spring—George Valentine, Jeremiah Eckenroth.
Union—Jacob Taylor.
Walker—James Huston.
Worth—Samuel Stevens.

List of Jurors 2d Week January Term.

Bellefonte Boro—John W Moore, John Moran, Edward Graham, Edward Brown.
Milesburg Boro—Wm Boggs.
Unionville Boro—John H Shipley.
Boggs twp—P W Barnhart, James Iddings.
Burnside—Fred Carson.
Furguson—Bigler Meek, Samuel Musser Peter Kechline, Wm E Burchfield.
Haines—Samuel Motz.
Howard—Hiram Lucas, Samuel Kline Jonathan Schtrck.
Halt Moon—Samuel Martin.
Huston—Scott Williams.
Liberty—Michael Schenck, Jos B Hall.
Marion—Ira C Johnson.
Miles—Abs Harter. Jeremiah Haines.
Potter—James Runkle, David Guise, J G Carson.
Penn—E C Campbell.
Snow Shoe—R H Roach, Calvin Rankin.
Spring—Charles Eckenroth.
Taylor—Wm Merryman, Geo Merryman.
Walker—Solamon Peck, David Dunkle.
Worth—Henry W Hoover.

List of Grand Jurors for January Term.

Bellefonte Boro—H H Rothrock, David Bartley, Fred Smith.
Milesburg Boro—David Fury.
Boggs twp—Henry Homan.
Gregg—David Runkle, John Coldren.
Harris—Joseph Baker, Perry Kreamer, Isaac Woomer, Geo Wasson.
Howard—Wm H Neff, R C Leathers.
Huston—Jno I Thomson, Jno Q Miles.
Miles—John Wolf. John B Shaffer.
Potter—John W Conley.
Penn—J H Reifsnyder.
Snow Shoe—Samuel Y Lucas, Wm Askey.
Spring—John Noll, Jas R Alexander, Joseph Ross.

TRIAL LIST.—1st week, Jan. Term,

Jas Smith use of &c vs R K Nelson.
Isaac Haupt vs Cleavland & Fleming
Henry Snyder use of vs Alex Knoll
A T Moorhead vs E G Hastings
Commonwealth Pa vs H Brockerhoff
W L Wilson vs Henry Stephens
J & G Frazer vs Hale & Co
John Hoy vs Williams & Cox
Etnier & Foust vs Edw'd A Green & co
First Nat bank of Huntingdon vs Edw A Green & Co
First Nat Bank of Huntingdon vs Jos Green & Geo Eby
Jas P Coburn vs Geo Vonada et al
John Duke vs Jas P Smith
Mary Ackers Adams vs Robert Cooke
Geo Durst vs J B Bolt et al
Mark G Williams vs Penn'a R R Co
John D Gardner vs D J Richards
Lloyd Caldwell & co vs J V Thomas & Co
Jos Alexander vs Penn'a R R Co
Amelia Royer vs John W Sholl

TRIAL LIST.—2nd Week.

Josiah Stahl vs R H Downing et al
Jos Wilkinson vs J W Scott et al
Illman Winters vs same
John Warren vs same
James Fox vs same
Cyrus Michaels vs same
James Sutherland vs same
C H Huston vs same
J A Winters vs same
G G Winters vs same
Andrew Gardner vs same
J T Woods vs same
Lewis Dunkle vs same
John Frost vs same
Milliken, Hoover & Co use of vs Jos Underwoods adm'rs
Fillmore Neveling vs J W Scott et al
John M Lest vs same
John Sheridan vs same
James M'Henny vs Wm Young et al
Martin Houser vs Penn'a R R co
Jonathan Kreamer trustee Co vs Ira Ayres
Cyrus Wasson et al vs J C Decker et al
Wm M Lyon et al vs Henry Youngling
Filghman heirs vs B F Shaffer
Agnew Moore vs Samuel Homan
E Morris vs Penn'a R R Co
Geo W Jackson vs same
Wm Young et al vs Cline Quigley
E P Jones vs Penn'a R R co
John Kline vs same
Norwood coal & lumber co vs Jno Ellisha & Co
P McCaffery vs David Harter
Keller, Stuart & co vs Jno I Thompson
E Elliot vs Wm L Musser
Philip DeHaas vs Pa R R co.

We were pleased to see, not long since, in one of our exchanges, some pretty severe remarks addressed to several persons who, during an interesting lecture by Rev. Jno. S C Abbott, kept a continuous coughing, which prevented many from hearing. People who cannot refrain from coughing, had better stay away from such places, or else take a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment with them.

The importance of giving Sheriden's Cavalry Condition Powders to horses that have been out in the cold rain, stood in cold wind, or drank too much cold water, cannot be over estimated; no man should be without them who owns a good horse.

Every subscriber to the

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Is entitled to a BEAUTIFUL CHROMO

On paying all arreages and one year in advance. Also to all new subscribers paying in advance. Subscription price

$2.00.

Address

Bellefonte Republican,
Bellefonte Pa.

Grain and Flour Markets.

Corrected Weekly by Brockerhoff Bros.
BELLEFONTE, Jan. 21, 1874

White Wheat per bushel	$1 50
Red wheat No. 1	1 45
Barley	80
Corn, ears	45
Shelled corn	50
Oats	30
Rye per bushel	60
Buckwheat per bushel	60
Clover seed " "	4 25
Plaster ₩ ton	15 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Brockerhoff Bros.

Apples, dried, per lb	@5½
Peaches, dried, per lb	12½15@22
Cherries, dried, per lb	5
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	25
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	10
Cheese per lb	20
Hams per lb	15
Bacon	9
Sides	8
Butter	30
Lard per lb	8
Eggs per doz	30
Tallow, per pound	8
Rags	2
Potatoes per bushel	50
Dried Beef	

Special Grain Report:

BY SHORTLIDGE & CO.

White Wheat	$1 50
Red "	1 45
Rye	65
Corn, shelled	55
Oats	30 to 35
Cloverseed	4 00 to 4 50

NOTE.—To enable farmers to obtain the above maximun prices the grain must be well cleaned and in the very best marketable condition.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Regular Meeting of the Centre county Agricultural Society will be held in the Court Room on the evening of Thursday, January 29, 1874. The Committee on revision of the Premium List are expected to report, and the subject of "The Cultivation of Roots for Stock" has been proposed for discussion. A full attendance is requested.

D. S. KELLER, Sec'y.
["Watchman" please copy.] 3-1t

STAR LIMA WARE.

Table Shields, Plate, Water Pitcher, Tea and Coffee Pot Stands, &c. Send one dollar and receive prepaid a sample of this elegant and useful Plated Table Furniture, round or oval. Every family needs and will buy these goods. Agts are making money. More wanted—ladies and gentlemen. STAR LIMA WARE, 80 Beekman Street, N Y. 3-4t

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of common Pleas, in the 25th Judical District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield, and the Honorable W. W. Love and the Honorable Henry Dopp, Associate Judges, in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 4th day of January, A. D. 1874, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Jan. next, being the 26th day of Jan. 1874 and to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 4th day of Jan. in the year of our Lord, 1874, and in the ninety-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

B. F. SHAFFER Sheriff.

A LECTURE

TO YOUNG MEN.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D. Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicines, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4,586

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, Dec. 26th, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$285,742 60
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	180,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages.	24,650 00
Due from redeem'g and reserve agts.	27,796 39
" " National Banks	3,704 23
" " State Banks and Bankers	17,504 54
Banking House	19,989 40
Furniture and Fixtures	850 00
Current Expenses	4,741 92
Taxes paid	1,839 54
Premiums	19 34
Checks and other Cash Items	2,908 09
Bills of other National Banks	670 00
Fractional Currency (includ'g Nickel)	847 10
Legal Tender Notes	45,658 00
	$545,902 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	27,000 00
Exchange	1,469 97
Interest	12,674 12
Profit and Loss	3,653 80
National Bank Circulation Outstand'g	87,500 00
Individual Deposits	67,802 76
Time Certificates of Deposit	215,467 04
Due to, National Banks	19,524 06
" State Banks and Bankers	930 90
	$545,802 65

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
County of Centre SS: }

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the First National Bank of Bellefonte, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 13th day of Jan. 1874.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, N. P

Correct Attest;

E. C. HUMES,
ADAM HOY,
A. G. CURTIN, } DIRECTORS.

v6n3-1t

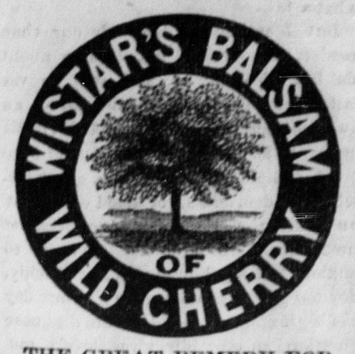
ORPHANS COURT SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans Court of Centre Co., will be held at public sale, at Boalsburg, in Harris twp., in said County, on Saturday, the 24th day of January, A.D. 1874, the following described real estate, late of James Logue, deceased, to wit: A certain lot of land situate in Harris twp., aforesaid, south of and near the village of Boalsburg, bounded on the north by lands of Jacob Feerar, on the east by lands of Martin Grove, on the south by lands of Samuel H. Stover, and on the west by a private road.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M., when the conditions and terms will be made known by

ELIZABETH LOGUE,
1-3t Surviving Executor.

WANTED TO HIRE for a month or six weeks a HORSE AND BUGGY for moderate travel at cheap rate. Enquire at this office.

Medical.



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION

which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass.,
And sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

COSMOLINE is the concentrated extract of the healing properties of Petroleum, which are known. It is the most bland and soothing remedy ever used; beside possessing more healing power than any substance or compound ever prepared. It is

Nature's Sovereign Remedy

for almost all the daily casualties which occur in household, the workshop, or on the farm, as well as for many of the diseases which afflict humanity.

FOR BURNS AND SCALDS

It is invaluable, cooling and soothing the injured parts at once, and producing a perfect cure in a very short time, without leaving any scars. For this purpose alone, it is

A BLESSING TO THE WORLD,

FOR FROSTED LIMBS, COSMOLINE is fully as efficacious as for burns and scalds, restoring a healthy action to the injured parts very quickly. It is also the best possible remedy for Chilblains and Chapped Hands.

FOR RHEUMATISM especially Inflammatory, most forms of NEURALGIA, swelling of Limbs or Glands, COSMOLINE affords in the shortest possible time the

HAPPIEST RELIEF.

FOR CUTS AND BRUISES, the action of COSMOLINE is almost magical. If promptly applied, it prevents soreness, and the wounds heal very rapidly.

FOR PILES, it has proved to be an unequalled remedy, and many a sufferer has blessed the day of its introduction.

FOR SKIN DISEASES we can recommend it with the greatest confidence, especially for Salt Rheum, Tetter, Eczema, etc., and Teething humours.

We might go on enumerating the many other conditions for which it is unequalled, but will only add that wherever there is inflammation from any cause, COSMOLINE brings a rapid and happy relief, and will be the

HOUSEHOLD SURGEON'S

dependence under all circumstances. COSMOLINE is Prescribed by the best physicians, both allopathic and homeopathic. It is

NOT A PATENT MEDICINE,

but nature's own production, brought into an agreeable and pleasant condition, and is as safe to use anywhere as fresh cream.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Manufactured only by

E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.,
215 S Front St., Philadelphia.

For sale by F Potts Green, Druggist, Bush House Block, Bellefonte, Pa. 39-1y

SALE EXTRAORDINARY.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

$40,000 WORTH OF FINE FANCY GOODS AND EUROPEAN NOVELTIES, TO BE CLOSED OUT REGARDLESS OF COST.

Elegant Bronzes, Vases, Toilet Set, Card Receivers, Russia Leather Goods, Work Baskets, Boxes, Desks, Dressing Cases, Toilet and Gilt-mounted Goods. (Large size Silk and Satin Fans, plain and elegantly painted.) Jet, Oxidyzed and Silver Jewely and ornaments, Gingham and Alpaca Umbrellas of the best French and English makers. Goods superior in quality, and Price as Low as The Lowest.

H. DIXON.
21 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
East side, Between Chestnut and Market Streets, Philadelphia. 49-3m

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, will be held at their office in Philadelphia, on the third Monday the 19th day of January 1874 at 5 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of the business.

49-3t* JOHN R. WHEELER, Secretary.

WAGON FOR SALE!

ONE NEW 2 HORSE WAGON,

Latest style and of best manufacture.

CALL AT MILESBURG FOUNDRY.
1-3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTHUR'S

Illustrated Home Magazine.

Bright, cheerful, earnest and progressive, the "Home" takes rank with the best periodicals of the day. It is the cheapest first-class Magazine in the country, and more thoroughly identified with the people in their social and domestic life than any other.

"PIPSISSIWAY POTTS" the inimitable delineator of home life and character, has an article in every number.

WINDOW CURTAINS. A new serial story by T. S. Arthur, will be commenced in the January number of the HOME MAGAZINE.

"MY GIRLS AND I." A series of pleasant, chatty papers, lively, sensible and good, to be commenced in the January number.

BUTTERICK'S Newest Patterns for ladie's and children's dresses are given by special arrangement every month. By means of these patterns, every woman may now be her own dress-maker.

THE GREAT HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE of America gives more reading for the price, and a greater variety, suited to every member of the family, young and old, than any other magazine published.

FLORAL. A whole book on Flower Culture, from an original manuscript, by a lady of refinement and experience, will be given during 1874.

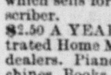
"PEACE BE UNTO THIS HOUSE" a magnificent steel engraving, the English copy of which sells for $14, is sent free to every subscriber.

$2.50 A YEAR is the price of "Arthur's Illustrated Home Magazine." It is for sale by Newsdealers. Pianos, Cabinet Organs, Sewing Machines, Books, &c., almost given away as Premiums for subscribers. Send for Premium List. Canvasing Agents wanted everywhere.

15 CENTS will procure a specimen copy of "Arthur's Illustrated Home Magazine." Send for one.

T. S. ARTHUR & SON,
Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA
Surgeons' Bandage Institute,
14 NORTH NINTH STREET.



NOTICE, second truss store above Market. B. C. EVERETT'S Patent Graduating Pressure Truss has cured rupture of 58 years' standing Elastic Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Anus Bandages, Suspensories, Crutches, Deformity Instruments. 40 years' experience. Lady attendant. 5-45-1y

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E. GRAHAM & SON,

Dealers in

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS

Best quality

Buenos Ayres Sole Leather

ALWAYS ON HAND
FRENCH, GERMAN AND COUNTRY KIP AND CALF SKINS.

Call and examine our stock, and be convinced that we are selling better and cheaper stock than any other firm in the county.

E. GRAHAM & SON,
41-6m Bishop St, Bellefonte, Pa.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber residence in Huston Township about the middle of October last a dark brown Heifer about eight months old, said heifer has some white on belly, also on tail notch out of left ear The owner is required to come forward prove property pay charges and take her away otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

ELIJAH R. WILLIAMS,
50-3t MARTHA FURNACE Centre Co, Pa.

FOR SALE. -A two story frame store room, 20 by 38 feet, situated on the point of pike and mill street, in the borough of Milesburgh. Formley owned by W. H. Cook now occupied by J. B. Hahn. For terms of sale call on J. W. Cook, Merchant at Bellefonte.
5-41-tf MRS. M. J. LEVAN.

WANTED!

1,000 Bushel good Wheat at.....$1.50
1,000 Bushel good Rye at.....75
1,000 Bushel good Corn at.....60
1,000 Bushel good Oats at.....40
In Exchange For Horses, Cattle And Swine
Two young Mares.....$150 each
Brood Mare and colt.....150 both
Other horses and colts; cattle from an ox that will draw 1,000 lbs down to a sucking calf. All fat.

SWINE:—Pure Essex, High Grades, Grade Sows "in pig" that produce grades equal to the best Berkshire. My Cattle are good. My Brood Mare produces $200 colt—The pigs are as good as the world has yet produced.—There is no breed that the Essex will not improve; when cleaned they are as white as the whitest; and the lard is firmer and whiter than that of any white hog. "We must raise better pork." Joseph Harris. If the above stock is not wanted to pay for the grain, will pay in any lumber on hand shingles, laths &c The wheat and rye must be delivered at Howard or Leather's Mills, and be of good quality. Corn and Oats must be delivered at the mill or here.

A. S. TIPTON.
CURTIN TWP. Dec 20th 1873.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,
ALLEGHENY STREET,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. M'CLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style, for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. M'CLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-13—tf

Medical.

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN
DRUGGIST,

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE,
Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v3n7-1y.

Travelers Insurance Co, | *John I. Rankin, Agent.*

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

1874.

STATEMENT
OF THE
TRAVELERS.

20TH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE **TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO.**

HARTFORD, CONN., JANUARY 1, 1874.

ASSETS.

Real estate owned by the company	$ 67,000.00
Cash in bank and hands of agents	229,080,07
Loans on first mortgages real estate	1,168,292,60
Deferred premiums	57,765,14
Accrued interest	52,694,03
United States government bonds	350,145,00
States and municipal bonds	123,260,00
Railroad stock and bonds	163,450,00
Bank and insurance stocks	482,620,00
Total assets	$2,694,306,84

LIABILITIES.

Claims unadjusted and not due	$ 173,524,74
Reserve (N. Y. standard) life dep't	1,475,329,09
Reserve for reinsurance, acc, dep't	183,628,94
	$1,832,482,77
Surplus as regards policy-holders	$861,824,07

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

No. of Accident Policies written in 1873	35,897
Gain over 1872 in New Policies written	3,479
Net Cash Prem's rec'd for same	$505,485,82
Gain in Net Premiums over 1872	$54,807,20
Whole No. Accident policies written	302,869
Whole No. Accident Claims paid	19,018
Whole am't Acc't Claims paid	$1,890,301,53
Total Losses paid, both dep'ts	$2,402,040,52
Average Paid (both Department), for every *Working* day, from begining	$836,00

JOHN I. RANKIN, AGENT, BELLEFONTE, PA. 63-tf

CRUMBS

Are a modern stove polish, far better than any other in existence OF Are better because they give a finer gloss than any other polish

COMFORT

Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used

---

CRUMBS

Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used. OF Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing furniture or

COMFORT

carpets.

Has do disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS

Are put up in neat style and in form more convenient for use than any other polish. OF In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for anystove, thus all waste saved.

COMFORT

Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents worth of the older polishes.

CRUMBS

Have just taken the 1st premium at the Indianapolis Exposition. OF In connection with several of the best of the old stove polishes

COMFORT

BUY CRUMBS OF COMFORT of your storekeeper, if he has them, or procure them for you; if not, one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station and we will send you 10 boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Blueing, free of cost.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest-selling article of the kind in the market.

H. A. BARTLETT & CO.,
115 North Front St., Philad'a.
143 Chambers St., New York.
43 Broad St., Boston. [44-6m-e-o-m

TALMAGE,
SPURGEON.

T. De Witt Talmage is editor of "The Christian at Work" C. H. Spurgeon, Special Contributor. They write for no other paper in America. Three magnificent Chromos. Pay larger commission than any other paper. CHROMOS ALL READY. No Sectarianism. No Sectionalism. One agent recently obtained 380 subscriptions in eighty hours absolute work. Sample copies and circulars sent free.

AGENTS WANTED.

H. W. ADAMS Publisher 102 Chambers Street, New York.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of testamentary on the estate of Adam Crissman, dec'd late of Snow Shoe twp., Centre Co., Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

Mrs. S. H. CRISSMAN,
Vol 5 No. 50. 6-t* Executrix.

Philadelphia Advertisements

W. H. LOYD, WILSON LOYD

W. H. LOYD & CO.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,

No. 52 South 3d St., Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Prices. 15—1y

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER, &C.,

Pennsylvania Railroad Divided Scrip Bought and Sold on Commission.

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Particular attention given to Investments. 48-1y

1033		1033
	"CLOCK SPRING."	
1033		1033

CAUTION!!!

THE well earned reputation of our Patent Balance Clock Spring Window Shade Rollers has induced the makers of imperfect and worthless shade rollers to offer them as our Clock Spring, and buyers have in many instances been subjected to fraud and imposition. Buy only the genuine. We manufacture PLAIN SHADES, all colors. Fringe to match

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS A SPECIALTY.

JOHNSTON'S WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE DEPOT, 1033 SPRING GARDEN STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ESTABLISHED 1857. 40-1y

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For Sale.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE

The undersigned offer for sale the following desirable real estate, situate in Snow Shoe and Boggs townships, Centre county, to wit: All that certain messuage or tract of land situate in Snow Shoe township, adjoining lands of Meese Gunsallis, John Lucas and others, containing 152 acres and 84 perches, a portion cleared, balance well timbered and underlaid with coal Also the undivided one-fourth part of a tract of land situate in the aforesaid twp., lately owned by Gideon and Matthias Bechtol, containing 139 acres and 68 perches, is in good state of cultivation, and is underlaid with coal. Also all that certain lot or parcel of ground situate in Boggs twp. adjoining Central City, containing eleven acres more or less thereon erected a large frame building (formerly used as a tannery) and three tenant houses A fine location for manufacturing purposes the Bald Eagle Valley R R passing the property and the Bald Eagle Creek forming the Southern boundary Also all that certain two story stone house and lot of ground in the Borough of Bellefonte adjoining lot of Presbyterian church fronting sixty feet on Spring st., and extending back to new st., containing eleven rooms, fine cellar and supplied with gas and water choice fruit on the premises For further information apply to or address J D Shurgert Centre Co. Bank, or N. M. Hoover, Bellefonte, Pa. 5-6-tf

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Furniture.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

JOHN BRECHBILL,

Manufacturer and dealer in

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

SPRING ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,

Keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of Mattrasses, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Bedsteads, &c. A very fine selection of WALL PAPER, will always be found at low prices.
v4n22-1y.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.,

WHERE BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
STANDS,
CHAIRS,
STOOLS, &C.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.
v3n1-1y. H. P. HARRIS.

REMOVED!

A. SCHROYER & SON,
DEALERS IN
ALL KINDS of FURNITURE,

HAVE REMOVED

from their old quarters in the Bush House block to larger and more suitable rooms

ON BISHOP STREET,

in the building recently known as the Farmers Hotel, where they will continue to keep the

THE LARGEST & BEST STOCK OF

FURNITURE, COFFINS, &C.,

in Centre county, at the LOWEST PRICES.
COFFINS MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.
FUNERALS ATTENDED WITH HEARSE.
THE MILESBURG HEARSE CAN BE SECURED WHEN DESIRED.
5-11-tf

Dry Goods.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER,

NO. 2, BUSH ARCADE,
HIGH STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.,

Has just received a large invoice of

Spring Goods!

consisting of the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,

ever brought to Bellefonte.
Also, a large assortment of

CARPETS

LOWEST CASH PRICES!

Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.
5-12-tf

Miscellaneous.

$78 A WEEK TO AGENTS, Fastest selling article out. Three valuable samples for ten cents. J BRIDE, 767 Broadway, New York. 3-4t

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"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents, together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding-Night Shirts, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pub's, Phila. Pa. 3-4t

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HOW TO MAKE MONEY

Civilized man and boy are fretting life away in the endeavor satisfactorily to answer the connundrum. A Williamsburg genius who, like any genius, somehow signally fails in every thing he undertakes, especially in the desperate attempt to earn a competency. Meeting him not long since, and inquiring after his health and recent doings, he answered: "Well, the last business I engaged in was money-making; but (with a sigh) *I found it too expensive*, and gave it up!" Now good folks of Centre County, instead of *expensive*, you will find it the cheapest thing in the world, to take your Magazines, Music Books, Weekly Papers and any book you wish bound nicely,

TO

CHAS. KNOTT,

BINDER FOR THE BELLEFONTE PRESS CO.

OFFICE AT PLANING MILL DAM,

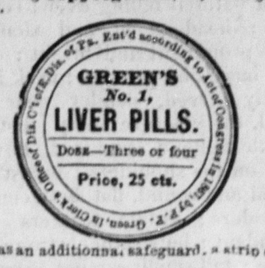
or leave your orders at P. O. Box 134, Bellefonte Pa. 47-1y

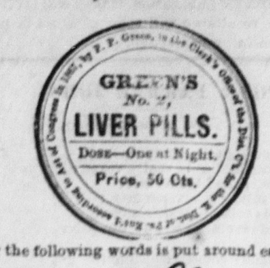
F. P. Green, | *Medicines.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

HAVING, for many years, been engaged in the manufacture of proprietary medicines known as **GREEN'S No. 1 and NO. 2 LIVER PILLS,** the merits of which have obtained for them a large sale. Other parties wishing to take advantage of the reputation these pills have gained, [illegible] an imitation of the same. In order that there may be no deception, we request attention to the following:

ALL GENUINE Green's Liver Pills are put up in **ROUND** boxes, not oval, with the following **Copyright** label, any infringement of which will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.





And as an additional safeguard, a strip containing the following words is put around each box

Prepared only by F. P. GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa., without whose signature none is genuine.

ALL OTHERS ARE COUNTERFIET.

Examine each box and see that it corresponds with the above description, and that the name is spelled correctly, thus: G-R-E-E-N, and *not* G-r-e-e-n-e.

Sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL in Bellefonte, only at my Drug Store, in Bush House Block and by R. F. Rankin & Co., Allegheny, street Forwarded by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of price.

All orders must be directed to F. POTTS GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n10-tf

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Jas. Welch & Co. | *Books and Stationery.*

James Welch & Co.

(OPPOSITE THE BUSH HOUSE,)

Dealers in Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Pencils, Pocket Books, Toys, Pocket Knives, Picture and Picture Frames.

A large assortment of Blank Books always on hand or procured to order.

17

Robbins, Clark & Biddle.

Unusual Inducements!

New and Attractive Goods,

in Every Department.

Watches,

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,

SILVER & PLATED WARE.

Cutlery, Clocks, Bronzes,

English, French & German Fancy Goods

In view of the decline in GOLD, we have reduced prices on our entire Stock of Foreign merchandise to

PAR GOLD RATES,

and purchasers will find it to their interests to make their selections NOW, while the ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE.

Goods sent on approval for selections.

Articles purchased now, for the Holidays, will be packed and retained until such time as desired.

Robbins, Clark & Biddle,
1224 Chestnut Street,
45-4t PHILADELPHIA.

Leather, &c.

ABRAHAM SUSSMAN,

DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF LEATHER,

FRENCH AND DOMESTIC,

SHOE FINDINGS

of every description constantly on hand

HIDES, CALFSKINS and SHEEPSKINS

IN THE RAW,

BOUGHT FOR CASH.

THE GREATEST VARIETY OF

TRUNKS AND VALISES

IN THE CITY.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT ALL TIMES.

It is impossible to fix a price upon seed without seeing it. Farmers will please remember this and bring their seed along with them when they want to sell If you fail to do this, although you may have the best of seed, you may get only the price paid for an inferior quality. Bring along your seed and we will pay you the highest market price.

BUSH'S ARCADE, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
5-41-6m

BANKS.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't....., J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v5n1-1y.

H. BROCKERHOFF, Pres't. J. D. SHUGERT, Ass't Cash'r

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v5n2-1y.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON
WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

LEMONT, CENTRE CO., PA.
v4n26-1y

Miscellaneous.

BOOK BINDERY

Chas. Knott,

BINDER FOR

BELLEFONTE PRESS COMPANY.

OFFICE AT PLANING MILL DAM.

Orders Addressed to
CHAS. KNOTT,
P.O. Box, 134, Bellefonte, Pa
will receive prompt attention.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Piano Music and every other kind of publications,

BOUND IN ANY STYLE

Constitutions, By-Laws and Pamphlet Work

BOUND IN EVERY STYLE.

All work warranted to be done in the best possible manner.

Prices Moderate!

v5n42-1y

CARRIAGES.

S. A. M'QUISTION

MANUFACTURER OF

Buggies,
Carriages,
Wagons,
Sleighs, &c.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO!

SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT,
Bellefonte, Pa.

v5n4-1y

Agricultural.

☞ NOTE.—We earnestly desire that this department of our paper shall be made as useful as possible to our Agricultural friends, and therefore extend a cordial invitation to all parties interested, to favor us with contributions. Individuals who have made useful experiments and yet do not feel competent to write them out in form for publication, if they will favor us with the results we will take pleasure in putting them in proper shape.

POOR FARMER JOHN.

BY MRS. M. M B. GOODWIN.

Old farmer John is sore perplexed—
Nay, farmer John is really vexed:
He labors early, labors late,
Yet ever talks of adverse fate;
For all his toilings scarce suffice,
Of longed-for lands to pay the price.

The summers come, the summers go,
The spring showers waste the winter's snow;
The while, from dawn till close of day,
Receiving nought but frowns for pay,
His good wife toils; and anxious care
Has faded lips and cheek and hair.

Acres on acres stretch away,
Of woodland, corn, of wheat and hay,
His cattle roam o'er many a hill,
His brooklet turns the groaning mill;
Yet still he sighs, and longs for more,
And grumbles e'er that he is poor.

Four sturdy sons, four daughters fair,
Claimed at his hands a father's care.
He gave them labor without end,
And strove their souls, like his to bend
Into the narrowing groove of thought;
Gold to be earned, land to be bought.

Yes, farmer John is growing poor!
You feel it as you pass his door.
His old brown house is small and mean,
The roof is warped by crack and seam;
The leaning bars, the half-hinged door,
Proclaim old John is very poor.

No books; no pictures on the wall;
Carpetless rooms and dreary hall.
Why think it strange such farmer's boys
Should seek the city's pomp and noise?
Should learn to loath the sight of home,
Where nought of joy or grace may come?

Why think it strange his poor, old wife,
Who coined for him her very life,
Should pause, at last, despite his frown,
And lay her weary burden down
In joy, to walk the street of Heaven,
Where nought is sold, but all is given?

Go where you will, search earth around,
The poorest man that can be found,
Is he who toils, through life to gain
Widest extent of hill and plain;
Forgetting all his soul's best needs,
In counting o'er his title-deeds.

Care of Plants Through Winter.

Old winter, with its frost and snow, cold and piercing winds, is again upon us whether we are prepared for it or not, or whether we desire it or not; and the best thing we can do is to make the most of it. Therefore, in hopes that we may live to see another spring, (if we do not, perhaps somebody else will,) we should take care of those plants that have so often gladdened us all through the summer with the beauty of their bloom and foliage, as well as their fragrance. Let us see what requires attention. Chrysanthemums should be set aside from windows cold nights; if in a green-house or conservatory, all the better for their development. These white lilies should have a slight mulch of straw, leaves, or even a board placed over them will bring them through the winter, green and bright. The Tritomea will sometimes weather the winter without protection; but in our latitude it is always best to afford protection of some kind. A good bunch of leaves placed over them will, if held in place by a few shovelfuls of dirt, keep them all right until early spring. The Cobea Scandens must not be allowed to freeze to death, when, if taken up and cut back to within a foot of the ground, and potted in a six-inch pot of rich earth, it would soon be one of the nicest window ornaments that we have—as it thrives finely in a well-heated sitting room. Pinks should have a good covering of coarse litter. Hyacinths and tulips, though they may live without protection, yet if protected by a good warm coat of leaves, will succeed better every way. Roses may be treated in various ways. It is most common to tie them up around a stake, and then wrap them up in a good coat of long straw, using strong twine to secure it in position. If neatly done, the rose bush is all hid, has a neat look, and the roses are secure—except some of the most tender varieties, which should be laid as closely to the ground as possible, where no water will stand, and covered with sods or earth.

Brahma Fowls.

The Brahma Fowls are divided into two varieties, the dark and the light; pea, and mingle-combed; the selection of color must be entirely a matter of taste. The Brahmas are the only fowls that are pea-comb. The pea-comb has the appearance of three combs pressed closely together, that in the centre being higher than the others.

They are large eaters, considering their size. Their very quiet habits are greatly in their favor. They seldom get over a four foot fence, and their large size prevents their going through unless the fence is very open. As mothers they are excellent setters and nurses. As winter layers they excel all other varieties, on account of their hardiness. As a market bird, their fine size, yellow color, and plumpness make them very desirable for table use. As a lawn bird, none excel them in beauty. For crossing they are superior to all others.

The beak is very strong, tapered and well curved; the pea-comb small, low in front and firm on the head without falling over to either side; head small and slender; eyes prominent and bright; deaf-ear, large and pendant; neck long, neatly curved, slender near the head, the juncture very distinct, hackle full and abundant, flowing well on the shoulders; breast full, broad and round, flat between the shoulders; saddle feathers very abundant; legs rather strong and large; tail small, carried very upright, the higher feathers spreading out literally.

Western and Eastern Farming.

A westesn contemporary inquires how it is that an eastern farmer who pays $100 an acre for his land and can sell hay for $25 per ton, can raise timothy seed to send to western farmers and yet make a profit? This is a small question, but it has a great bearing on the whole difference between eastern and western agriculture.

As a general thing eastern farming is a business, conducted as most businesses are—not to be sure with as much business tact and judgment as it ought to be, and as some of the leading and intelligent agricultural papers and agricultural people hope to bring it up to—but still considerably of a business. As a general thing western farming is a series of moves and experiments. He knows little and cares less as to how plants feed, or what it is that enriches the soil. He knows that his ground is rich, and that its product will "beat all creation," and perhaps sends a derisive letter to the local paper of his old home in regard to their worrying over the small manure heaps, when their only worry is how to get rid of the big nuisance. The character of his associate farmers does not worry him either much, nor does the markets. If land is "cheap," and the "fertility great," other considerations are of minor import. This is not of course, universal, but we believe the rule. The eastern man on the other hand takes nearness to market as among the first considerations. He would rather buy a place at $150 per acre, or pay a heavy rent for one, near to a large city, or near to a thriving go-ahead community, like Bellefonte for instance, where everybody as well as himself was bent on building up a place, irrespective of what the price of grain or pork may be at Liverpool, except as it might affect the movements of western people anxious for that trade; and he uses in his business all that thought which studies how to make one thing work in with another. Corn-growing here is a better illustration than even raising timothy seed. We know lots of farmers on land worth $200 an acre, who make just as much profit from corn as the Western farmer does; and that, too, though they seldom boast of their one to two hundred bushels to the acre, and have to be contented with from seventy-five to one hundred; but they take care to keep the ground in good condition; look well after the growth and care of the corn-fodder, and most generally take a crop of pumpkins from the ground in equal value to the fodder, and a good deal more. But this is not all; he grows all sorts of little things, which fill in odd times and for which there is generally a market; and if near a very thriving place, can even hire out his teams once in a while, or even his own personal self, or the services of his men, and in this way nothing is wasted, and all things work together for good.

Thus he soon learns that the price of the land or its original native fertility are not matters of first consideration in the matter of profitable farming. He learns, too, that in calculating the profits of farming, it is no safe rule to judge by what any single acre yields as set off against any single acre's expense; but how or in what way the whole works together for a profitable end.

Thus it is that the eastern farmer flourishes despite the high-priced land, high taxes, and high fashions which often run his family into terrible expenditures. He learns that it is not the money made on the farm—the actual produce of certain crops—which make him rich, but the waste utilized. He simply turns into profit that which is of no use whatever to the western man. This is the secret of the timothy mystery and many other mysteries of the same kind.

Sawdust for Stables.

A correspondent of the London *Field* says: "I litter the horses on it to a depth of nine inches, raking off the damp and soiled surface every morning, and spreading evenly a little fresh, removing the whole four or five times a year. Its advantages appear to be many, of which I will state a few, which give it, in my estimation, its greatest superiority over straw. It is much cleaner, and more easily arranged; and of course, much cheaper at first cost, making in the end, excellent manure. It is peculiarly beneficial to the feet, affording them a cool porous stuffing, a substitute for the soil of earth we always find in the hoof of a horse at grass, and presents the nearest resemblance to a horse's natural footing—the earth. We never had a diseased foot since the introduction of sawdust in the stable, now some years since. Horses bedded on sawdust are freer from dust and stains than when in ordinary litter; simply because sawdust is a better absorbent, perhaps, and testify their approval of it by freqnenly lying down for hours in the day. It has also the recommendation of being uneatable—an advantage which all in charge of horses with the habit of eating their litter will admit.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

THE BEAR'S DINNER.—"O, papa! please tell us a story now, while you have nothing to do!" exclaimed one and another of the group of little ones, climbing by the evening fire.

"Well, as I have 'nothing to do, I suppose I must. What sort of a story shall it be?"

"A bear story," said one; "O yes, tell us about the bear who stole a dinner!"

Papa protested that he had told that story over and over again, but indulgently gave it again, as requested.

"A good many years ago," said papa, "before I was born, my father and mother went to live in the northern part of New York State. If you look on your map now you will see towns and villages dotted about where then there were scarcely any settlements—nothing but thick woods."

"Bears in 'em?" asked a boy with wide open eyes.

"Yes, woods with bears in 'em only think!"

"I shouldn't think your father and mother would have liked to go and live where the bears were."

"O, the bears did not often trouble settlers. I do not know that any ever came near my father's place. But afterwards, when they had come back to the East to live, and I was a little fellow climbing on my father's knee, just as you do now, he used to tell me this story about a man who settled out there—I suppose somewhere near them.

This man had built a saw-mill, some distance from his house, and often he used to go to the mill to work all day taking his dinner with him.

You have seen a saw-mill? You know its use is to saw big, heavy logs—the trunks of trees—into nice, smooth boards, to build houses with.

Well, one day the man had been hard at work all the morning at his mill, and when it drew near noon, he began to feel hungry, and thought he would stop and eat his dinner. So he sat down on a log upon which the saw was working, with his tin-pail by his side. Was he afraid of the saw? O no, he could jump off at any moment, if he came too near the saw.

While he was eating the good things which his wife had put up for him, and thinking of his work, his home, and his babies, who should come up but a rough old bear!

Bruin smelled the goodies, and thought he would put in for a share. So he quickly mounted the log, on the other side of the dinner-pail, and stuck his nose into it, as if he should say, 'Give me some.'

The good man was somewhat startled, you may believe, by the appearance of such a visitor. Of course he would not be so impolite as to refuse him a share of the feast; but he was afraid that when Bruin had finished his dinner, he might take it into his head to give him a loving hug by way of thanks, so he prudently withdrew to a safe distance, and gave up the whole to him. Bruin munched in perfect content, with his nose in the pail and his back to the saw, while the owner of the dinner looked on from his hiding-place, and wished for his gun.

But in the meantime the log had been gradually working up towards the saw, and all at once the bear felt a slight nip in his tail. At this he growled and gave an angry shake, moving a little further down the log. Presently he received another nip, and growled more savagely, but could not turn from his delightful repast. But when he had moved a third time within reach of the saw, and felt another bite, his bear nature could stand it no longer; so he turned in a rage, and hugged the old saw with all his might.—And what happend then? Why of course he was cut in two; and the man had bear meat enough for a number of dinners, besides nice bear-skin caps for his little boys, to keep their ears warm.

Now you have been told to look out for a moral in a story; what shall we learn from this? Why,

1. That he who steals a dinner, is likely to pay dear for it.

2. That he who flings himself in a passion against anything which annoys him, will be apt to get sorely cut and wounded thereby, and make matters very much worse."

A HAPPY LITTLE FAMILY.—There was, not long ago, a dog in England, whose family of pups were drowned, so that she was left alone, with nothing to love. Her name was Mop; and she was very sad when she found all her little ones taken away from her.

About the same time, a brood of nine little ducks had been left without any mother to take care of them; so what did Mop do but adopt the little ducks for her own! She would save her food for them; and when they went into the water, she would go with them. The little ducks learned to love poor Mop very much. They would jump on her back; and if any strange dog came into the yard, thinking he could catch one of the little ducks to eat, Mop would growl so that the strange dog would run off pretty well frightened.

Mop was happy in her little family; for love makes even dogs happy; and when the ducks grew up, they did not forget the friend who took care of them. Many a good time they would have swimming about in the pond, or eating their dinner together.

Lumber etc.

TO BUILDERS!

HAVING purchased the Beech Creek Saw Mill Property, at Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., I am prepared to fill orders for

WHITE & YELLOW PINE,

OAK

HEMLOCK LUMBER.

Also, for

SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH AND PALINGS.

W. M. HOLMES,
Post Office Address, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Pa. 4-47 tf

BELEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.

(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)

BELLEFONTE

PLANING MILL,

Manufactures and keep always on hand

White & Yellow Pine Flooring,

Weatherboarding, of various styles,

Sash,
Blinds,
Doors,
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5-25-tf. Bellefonte Centre Co., Pa.

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HOUSE CASTINGS,

such as Sash Weights, Cellar Window Grates &c., of all sizes.

Grist & Sawmill Castings, Sled

Soles of all kinds, Plows, Plow Shares. I also manufacture the

IMPROVED WORTZ PLOW.

Also, Egg Stoves, Stove Castings, Oven Doors and Grates, Coal Grates for Pavements, Water Pipes, Wagon Boxes, together with every

VARIETY OF CASTINGS,

kept constantly on hand, or made to order. All orders filled promptly. Give me a call. Don't forget the place, near the Railroad Depot, Bellefonte.
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v4n46-1y,

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is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

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Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

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DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS

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RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1873, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves Phila....12,55 p. m
" " " Harrisb'g...5.05 p. m
" " " Williamsp't,9.20 p. m
" " " Emporium,2,15 a. m
" " arr. at Buffa'o...8,50 a. m

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....10,20 p. m
" " Harrisburg.....2,05 a. m
" " Williamsport...7,30 a. m
" " Lock Haven.....8,40 a. m
" " Renovo.....10,05 a. m
" " arr. at Erie.....7.20 p. m

ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia, 8.00 a. m
" " " Harrisburg.....1.30 p. m
" " " Williamsport.....6.20 p. m
" " arr. at Lock Haven.....7.35 p. m

RENOVO ACCOM leaves Harrisb'g...8.25 a. m
" " arr. Williamsport,12. 55 p. m

EASTWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves Buffalo, 3.25 p. m
" " " Emporium...9 00 p. m
" " " Williamsp't...1.10 a. m
" " arr. at Harrisb'g.....4.50 a. m
" " " Philadelphia...9.10 a. m

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie.....11. 26 a. m
" " " Renovo.....8.40 p. m
" " " Lock Haven,9,55 p. m
" " " Williamsp't,11.10 p. m
" " arr. at Harrisburg...3.05 a. m
" " arr. at Phila.....8.00 a. m

ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven...7. 55 a. m
" " " Williamsp't.....9.30 a. m
" " arr. at Harrisburg.....1 50 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia...5.50 p. m

HARRISBURG ACCOM. leaves Williamsport.....6.50 p. m
" " arr. at Harrisburg.....10.50 p. m
" " " Philadelphia.....2.50 a. m

Bald Eagle Mail, Eastward. Leaves Lock Haven 12.20 p. m arrives at Williamsport 1.30 p. m.

Bald Eagle Mail westward Leaves Williamsport 1.55 p. m. arrives at Lock Haven 3.10.

Mail East connect east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Elmira Mail and Buffalo Express make close connections at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north, and at Harrisburg with N. C. R. W. trains south.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Supt

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju..	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	5 10 p m
LEWISTOWN.....	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan.....	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown F.....	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's F.....	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville.....	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek F.....	8 10	12 44	4 49
Naginy F.....	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive...	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 30 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p.m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a. m., 2 55 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	MLS.	Mail. A.M.	Exs. P.M.
Leave Tyrone	0	9 20	6 50
East Tyrone	1	9 27	6 57
Bald Eagle	5	9 38	7 07
Hannah	10	9 54	7 21
Port Matilda	14	10 03	7 30
Martha	17	10 13	7 39
Julian	21	10 26	7 51
Unionville	26	10 40	8 05
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	10 50	8 15
Milesburg	31	10 55	8 20
Arrive Bellefonte	33	11 09	8 29
Leave Bellefonte	33	11 14	8 32
Milesburg	31	11 20	8 45
Curtin	34	11 30	8 55
Mount Eagle	37	11 36	9 01
Howard	40	11 45	9 10
Eagleville	44	11 58	9 23
Beech Creek	46	12 03	9 28
Mill Hall	51	12 16	9 41
Flemington	52	12 20	9 45
Lock Haven Intersection	54	12 25	9 50
Arrive Lock Haven	55	12 30	10 00

RETURN.

Leave Lock Haven	0	9 45	3 05
Lock Haven Intersection	1	9 50	3 10
Flemington	3	9 55	3 15
Mill Hall	4	9 59	3 19
Beech Creek	9	10 12	3 33
Eagleville	11	10 17	3 38
Howard	15	10 30	3 51
Mount Eagle	18	10 39	4 00
Curtin	21	10 45	4 03
Milesburg	24	10 55	4 16
Arrive Bellefonte	26		4 27
Leave Bellefonte	26		4 30
Milesburg	24	11 20	4 39
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 25	4 44
Unionville	29	11 38	4 57
Julian	34	11 50	5 09
Martha	38	12 01	5 20
Port Matilda	41	12 10	5 28
Hannah	45	12 19	5 53
Bald Eagle	50	12 33	5 56
East Tyrone	54	12 43	6 03
Arrive Tyrone	55	12 50	6 10

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4-19-1y.

The Memorable Communion.

[The sacramental season in the Madison Square Presbyterian church during the sessions of the Evangelical Alliance is now historic, and will be the occasion of a discussion having important bearings upon the Church. We therefore present the following account of it, written by the Rev. Dr. Marston, of London, a clergyman of the Church of England, who was a delegate of the Conference. His letter was addressed to and published in the *Record* of London, a Church of England newspaper. Dr. Marston and the *Record* are in full sympathy with the service.]

Sunday, Oct. 5th, will be one of the most memorable days ever known by the Christian community of New York. The pulpits of many churches were occupied by the foreign delegates, and large congregations gathered to hear them. In the afternoon the Lord's supper was administered in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Adams is the minister. Clergymen of several branches of the Church of Christ served in this ordinance. Every available spot in the new church was occupied. At the appointed hour, the Rev. Dr. Adams entered and seated himself at the communion table. On his right sat the Very Rev. Dean of Canterbury, the Rev. Dr. Matteo Prochet of Geneva, and the Rev. Narayan Sheshadri of Bombay; and on his left Bishop Schweinitz of the Moravian Church and the Rev. Angus of London.

After the singing of the 579th hymn, the Rev. Dr. Adams said that he believed in the communion of saints. When they prayed for the church their thoughts run all over the earth and took in all the faithful in Christ Jesus. Christians in all quarters of the globe partook of the Supper of the Lord. They did this in divers manners and held to various forms, but whether solemnized at an old cathedral or at a conventicle on the mountain side, the sacred rite stood as a monumental evidence of the truth of Christianity. It had been handed down through all the ages, and now the representatives of the various branches of the church in all climes had met there to join as with one heart in the ordinance instituted nearly 2000 years ago by Christ himself in the upper room in Jerusalem.

Dr. Adams then called upon the Dean of Canterbury, who spoke briefly. It was the death of the Lord Jesus Christ, said, he which really united all Christians. When any of them looked for salvation only in the death of Christ, then all could understand the love whereby Christ loved them.—United thus by faith in Christ, they became sons of God, and could look up to God as their Father. Then they could understand the declaration, "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him." It was the Lord Jesus' last command that, partaking of the bread and the wine, they should show forth his death till he come again. The Christian proved his faith in the Lord by that act, and the fruits of Godliness followed. He knew no way in which the communion of saints could be better shown than in partaking together of the sacramental bread and wine. Each might have his own way of celebrating the Divine ordiance, but when they met together from various climes they showed the reality of the unity which bound them together by partaking in common with believers of every creed the emblems of their dead and risen Lord. This showed that they shared one hope or immortality, and that the love of their Divine Master united them.

The Dean then concluded by reciting the first Collect of the Communion Service and the Apostles' Creed, the vast congregation standing and repeating the latter after the Reverend speaker.

The Rev. Dr. Adams called upon the Rev. Dr. Angus, Baptist, London, to give thanks for the bread. A very fervent and effective prayer followed; so touching and tender were many of the allusions as to produce deep emotion. The bread was handed round by the deacons. Twenty minutes were consumed in this part of the ordinance. Bishop Schweinitz, of the Moravian church, was called on to give thanks for the cup, which was afterwards passed to the congregation. "Rock of Ages" was then sung.

The Rev. Dr. Adams introduced the Rev. Dr. Prochet, of Geneva, who spoke in English. He wished simply to express the joy which filled his heart. Amid all the diversities of form and opinions it was delightful to find that they were all built on the Rock—the Rock of Ages.

The Rev. Narayan Sheshadr who was attired in Hindoo garb, and wore a white turban, was next speaker. In introducing him Dr. Adams spoke with feeling of the vast multitude in India who were still without the Gospel. He still rejoiced to know, however, that, the first fruits of the Gentiles of that vast continent had already been garnered, that the fields were whitening unto the harvest. Mr. Sheshadri then made a stirring address in excellent English. He said that on an occasion like that, a certain passage of Scripture was brought very forcibly to his mind. "He shall see of the travail of his soul and he shall be satisfied." He believed that the blessed Savior had seen the travail of his soul in every one who had just partaken of the sacred ordinance—The truth had come to the speaker's heart with peculiar force.—He came from a nation which had taught him as a Bramin to believe that he was God upon earth—a being of the proudest assertions and the meanest realities. Being god upon earth he was taught to claim divine honors. Every Bramin was a god to his god. And yet at the same time he had been rescued from this awful state by the Gospel. He and others of his nation who had been thus delivered were, however, only a foretest of the vast concourse that were yet to be gathered into the fold of Christ in India. There were thousands and thousands in that land of spiritual darkness who took delight in the Lord's Supper. Still, these were a small part of its vast population. Over 240,000,000 of souls were there in the bondage of ignorance and superstition.—Christians were not to be discouraged because so few comparatively in that land had been converted from idolatry. It would take a long time for the Gospel to permeate its heathen millions. The same Holy Spirit however, that had enlightend Europe was throwing beams over India, and soon in that country Christ would hold sway and see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied.

The Rev. Dr. Adams announced the 147th hymn, and after the singing the Dean of Canterbury pronounced the benediction.

Attorneys and Agents.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, corner of Diamond, second door from First National Bank. 6-1-tf

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They have already realized
OVER A MILLION DOLLARS,
And have a great many agents yet to hear from.

No doubt is entertained of the sale of every ticket before the Drawing, but whether all are sold or not the concert and drawing will Positively and Unequivocally take place on the day now fixed, and if any remain unsold they will be cancelled and the prizes will be reduced in proportion to the unsold tickets.

Only 60,000 tickets have been issued and
12,000 Cash Gifts,
$1,500,000
will be distributed among the ticket-holders.

The tickets are printed in coupons, of tenths, and all fractional parts will be represented in the drawing just as whole tickets are.

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ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
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10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each,	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each,	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each,	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each,	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each,	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each,	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each,	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each,	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each,	550,000
Total, 15,000 Gifts, All Cash, amounting to		$1,500,000

The chance for a gift are as one to five.

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Orders for tickets and applications for agencies will be attended to in the order they are received, and it is hoped they will be sent in promptly that there may be no disappointment or delay in filling all. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again. All agents are peremptorily required to settle up their accounts and return all unsold tickets by the 20th day of March.

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v5n34-1y

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

All orders left with J. P. Gephart, at his office in the Conrad House, or at the Coal Yard, will receive prompt attention.

ALEXANDER & CO.

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES!

YOU CAN BUY THE

BEST

AND

CHEAPEST

GROCERIES

PROVISIONS,

TEAS,

SPICES,

and all other goods in that line of

SECHLER & CO

We keep a large stock, great variety and good goods, and deal only in what belongs to the REGULAR GROCERY BUSINESS.

We are the only

STRICTLY GROCERY HOUSE

IN CENTRE COUNTY

We take all kinds of country produce, and GUARANTEE POSITIVELY to do better with you on GROCERIES and all other goods in our line than you can do with any other store. CALL AND SEE US.

SECHLER & CO.

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE.
5 31-tf

RETAIL PRICE LIST.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

JOBBING

And Commission Merchants!

Salt by the barrel	3.25
Salt by the sack	2.25
Best Rio Coffee	30cts per pound
White Sugar	13cts per pound
Men's Stoga boots	3.75 per pair
Men's Moose boots	3.50 per pair
Horse blankets	1.75 a peice
Men's Shirts	1.00 a piece
Army Pantaloons	2.75 a pair
Best double thick tobacco	35cts per bar
Best Navy tobacco	50 cts a bar

We are Wanamaker & Brown's agents and will furnish customers with any kind of clothes they want at Philadelphia prices.

We are agents for Sharples of Philadelphia and will furnish customers with any kind of Ladies' dress goods, Shawls &c., at city prices. We have the largest stock of Merchandise ever brought here. Cellar room and up stairs all full. Call and see for yourself and

SAVE FROM 20 to 50 PER CENT.

The highest market prices paid for butter, eggs, grain &c.

50 Different Kinds Men's Gloves.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS.

IRON.

IRON! IRON!

A general assortment of all sort

IRON OF ALL SIZES,

Including Horse-shoe and Axe iron, and Steel; Tire and Sleigh Soles. Also

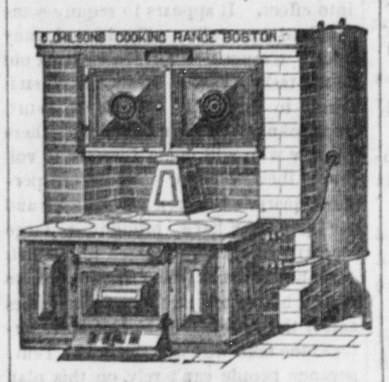
STEEL FURNITURE

AND

BED SPRINGS,

of all shapes and sizes, for sale by the

BELLEFONTE IRON COMP'Y.
v5n1-tf



HAYES, COULTER & CO,

Successors to W. A. Arnold,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HEATERS, RANGES, LOW GRATES,

AND

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS

Send for Catalogue.

No. 1305 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
5-1-6m

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

FELTY'S BUILDING, HIGH ST.,
Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.
v5-12-1y

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard. He also keeps on hand a full line of

Gents Furnishing Goods,

of every style and variety, consisting of

HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,

Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors, &c., on hand.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,
No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
v4n34-1y

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW ELASTIC TRUSS, *an importan invention.* It retains the Rupture at all times and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and if kept on night and day, effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, when ordered by letter sent to The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Nobody uses Metal Spring Trusses; too painful; they slip off too frequently.
5-15-1y-eow

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscription to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundred birth-day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be paid on all payments of Centenial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.

FREDK. FARLEY, Treasurer,
904 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Hardware.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J. & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES

All sorts of

Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones,
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,
v5n2-1y No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

F. B. WILSON, THOMAS A. HICKS

WILSON & HICKS,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS,

All kinds of Builders' Hardware and Carriage Makers' Goods

COMPLETE SADDLER'S STOCK.

SPEARS' ANTI CLINKER STOVES

ALL SIZES OF ANTI CLINKERS

SINGLE ROOM STOVES.

DOUBLE HEATERS for

heating one or two rooms below, and same number above, very little higher in price, put up on short notice, guaranteed to suit. Susquehanna Cook Stoves guaranteed to be the best and the heaviest casting, largest oven &c. Full assortment of other kinds, and make Cash or short Credit, in no case to exceed three months.

37-tf WILSON & HICKS.

Medicines.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson's, & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

R. F. Rankin & Co.

(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes

SHOULDER BRACES,

TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety.

Also, choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

4-19-tf R. F. RANKIN & CO.

BAKERIES.

H. D. YERGER'S

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE.

In the marble front of T. R. Reynolds, is really and truly the place to buy

BREAD, CONFECTIONERIES, RAISINS, NUTS AND CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

ICE CREAM

is a specialty and will be kept at all times and at all hours by him.

BREAD, CONFECTIONERIES, NUTS, RAISINS, ORANGES, LEMONS, ICE CREAM, &c., &c., all sold by him at the most reasonable rates. Call and see him and rest assured that you will not be disappointed.

H. D. YERGER,
v4n18-1y Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

GO TO THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

JOB PRINTING.

BEELLFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Public sales are beginning to be announced.

——Linn & McCoy's Iron works are again in brisk operation on full time.

——Tenant houses are in lively demand for the approaching 1st of April.

——The next term of court commences January 26th, which will be next Monday.

——The approaching spring promises to be a lively one in our town in the way of building.

——Important to farmers—The highest market price for all kinds of grain is paid in cash by Shortlidge & Co.

——Unionville has five widowers and four widows, not any bachelors, and any number of maids. Will not some one apply?

——Mr. A. E. Garbrick, teacher of a good school in Half Moon reports his percentage of attendance, for last month, at 78.

——Who or what party saved the nation? *Brown's Republican.* Our answer: *Brown's Republican* of course; anybody might know *that.*

——The new Constitution changes Spring borough and township elections from the third Friday in March to the third Tuesday in February.

——James Mahaffy, Esq., Post Master at Howard, is our authorized agent to collect subscriptions for this paper in Howard Borough and vicinity.

——The different churches of Unionville are manifesting a desire to unite in their labors. The week of prayer was observed and attended with success.

——Eagleville regaled itself last week with a Musical Covention which closed with a concert on Saturday evening. Prof. Whiteman and Hand were the boss musicians.

——Kurtz, in last week's *Reporter* makes the startling announcement tha fifteen thousand salmon were put into *yellow breeches* during last December. Those breeches must be quite fishy.

——A Pomroy & Co. requests us to say that their new atlas of Centre County, Pa., is now ready for delivery, and the subscribers thereto will please be ready when the agent calls. They know what that means.

Death of an old Citizen.—Henry Fleck, aged 72 years, died at Julian Furnace on Monday, Jan. 12th. His remains were interred on his own farm on the following day. He leaves a wife and a large family of children.

——On Saturday we had a call from Col. J. C. Henderson, proprietor of the Ellsworth House, Osceola, Pa. The Col. is well known in this county, and our people will make no mistake in stopping at his excellent hotel when they visit Osceola.

——The *Watchman* of last week says Simon Cameron is intensely jealous because the Czar of Russia presented Ex-Govenor Curtin with a handsome, full length portrait of himself. Well, there are many people in Pennsylvania, who are sighing for the day when there will be nothing left of the old chief but his portrait.

——Beech Creek and Eagleville have clasped hands across the muddy chasm. A substantial board walk has been laid from the former place to the Disciple Church, connecting there with one from Eagleville. The travel between the two towns, we suppose is considerable and the want of a board walk was never more thoroughly understood than during the last six weeks. Now let the energetic Eaglevillians construct a board walk from their town to the R. R. station.

Wonderful Surgical Operation.—"Lively Ann," well known in these parts, met with a frightful accident last week on her way from Milroy to this place. By some fortuitous circumstance, her tongue was completely torn out. She was tenderly cared for and brought to Bellefonte, where she was operated on, and the next morning she left town with another, an artificial tongue that appeared to answer all purposes as well as the one she lost on the previous day. It might be proper to state, at this point that "Lively Ann" is a stage coach that runs between this place and Milroy

Local Option.—The following communication was handed to us for publication on Monday and as it comes from a thoroughly reliable man and a faithful advocate of the temperance cause, we give our readers the benefit of his views. He says: "I was present at a grand rally of the temperance people in the Court House during the Week of Prayer and there heard some good speeches in advocacy of the thorough enforcement of the so-called Local Option law. It seemed to be the sense of that assembly to have every violator punished, to the extent of the law. Reliable attorneys pledged themselves to see that no buying off or underhanded settlements would be made, that all who were guilty would be convicted. The meeting passed some strong resolutions, pledging themselves to do 'most everything for the temperance cause that appeared to be necessary, save and except *one part* of the business. They neglected to pledge themselves to hunt out the liquor sellers and have them returned. This part of the whole routine seems to be the most necessary. Violators of the law can sustain but little damage if they are not returned in the regular way. The Temperance Union of Centre Co. should attend to this part of its duty or all their "work" and speeches will be as useless now, as before the law went into effect. It appears to require some pluck to "return" an offender and many strong temperance advocates back out of the task. Talk is cheap, but when it comes to forcing an offender in court, imprisonment or payment of fines, there are few who will come forward to volunteer their services. Heretofore personal quarrels between the offender and the puchaser have brought a large majority of the liquor cases into court. A man gets drunk, the offender refuses to sell him more liquor, a fight ensues and if the *consumer* is thrashed, he *returns* the man who did the job. Temperance people can't rely on this plan to have the law enforced. They must do some of the dirty work themselves. The men who are in the habit of returning liquor selling offenders, as a class, are the men whom they should never trust about the smoke house after night. The "returning" business must be placed in the hands of men of respectibility before good results will come. Only last week a hotel keeper in a neighboring town was returned by an individual who shortly after agreed to "settle the thing" on the payment of ten dollars! And the individual is regarded by many as being a thorough temperance man. Shame on such proceedings! shame on the temperance men and their organization who countenance such procedure! Vindex.

Accident.—The *Reporter* of last week has the following:—And still Newt Wolf's neck is not broken, although horse-flesh again undertook the job, for the forty-eleventh time, Tuesday of last week. Newt had left Rebersburg in the evening with the mail; it being dark and no one about, when along a lonely spot on the road, his horse thought it safe to make things lively for his driver—just as so many of his species had done before. The nag put on a full head of steam, and the driver was set upon the road in a manner to badly skin his face and lay him up for a few days. Thinking Newt was all right, the fiery steed, with buggy passed Wolf's Store, and spent the night in the Brushvalley narrows. We think it is about time that horses give up the idea of breaking Newt Wolf's neck by running off, and smashing buggies—they have tried it too often, throwing him against rocks, posts, fences, buildings, &c.:—experience should have taught the horse-tribe, ere this, that it is all of no avail when tried on Newt Wolf, let them quit that mode and try it by kicking, biting, stamping, or chawing him. Newt, we reckon is a safe subject for life insurance companies, but let accident insurance concerns give him a wide berth.

——As the municipel election takes place somewhat earlier this year than formerly, would it not be well for the *Watchman* to bring out its usual budget on the borough finances. If it has no facts on hand, perhaps some of the eminent Democrats who grace the Council could assist in fixing up a statement, and it will, no doubt suit the *Watchman* just as well if they do not confine themselves too closely to the facts. That paper does not care for the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, because, to use its own words, "it would not be politic to do so." Go in, Meek, and trot out your annual review of the borough mismanagement.

——The handsomest and most artistic workmanship that has graced any building in Bellefonte for many years, is to be seen in counting room of the new First National Bank building. It is really a room worth the while of any one to examine. What a delightful home for greenbacks! They are safe and comfortable there as a bug in a rug. If they could take note of the surroundings, probably no one thing would delight the eye of old Mr. Spinner more than the handsome frosted glass in the counter screens and doors. In the latter the designs are very pleasing, and give a fine effect to the room.

——"Cash for grain, and coal for cash," is the motto of Shortlidge & Co.

——Sad news for clerks and school teachers—Washington's birthday comes on Sunday.

——Money is daily becoming easier and plentier, and business of all kinds is brightening up.

——Farmers should store their grain in the Thomas warehouse and take the receipts to Shortlidge & Co., who pay the highest market prices in cash.

——Salt Rheum, Tetter, Milk Crust and many other forms of skin diseases are rapidly and effectually cured by using COSMOLINE. advertised in our columns.

——What's the use of passes, anyhow. The best railroads in the country offer to carry us hundreds of miles "without change"? The Constitutional Convention never thought of that!

——A Union county Shark was united in matrimony to a Centre county Shark last week. His name was Samuel and hers Elizabeth. We refer the matter to the Fish Commissioners.

——Rev. F. A. Robinson of the Agricultural College, who is spoken of in connection with the Presidency of Dickinson Seminary, occupied the pulpit of the M. E. Church, this place, on Sunday last.

——Hon. John H. Orvis received the Democratic caucus nomination for Speaker of the House. The Democracy did well to pay this deserved compliment to the ablest man on the Democratic side.

——This winter reminds us very much of the winter of 1814. We don't remember so much about when Christmas and house-hunting time came, but the kind of weather we're having now is about the same as then.

——Violaters of the Local Option Law must take care. We are informed that there is a man travelingthe county returning offenders at $20 a head.—Would it not be the better part, gentlemen, to give up a business that is followed with so much risk, and become faithful and law-abiding citizens?

——The following gentleman, at a regular meeting of the stock-holders, were elected officers of the B. E. V. R. R. for the ensuing year: President, L. A. Mackey; Directors, Thos. A. Scott, Andrew G. Curtin, James Gamble, W. P. Wilson, Chas. A. Mayer and A. C. Noys; Secretary and Treasurer, H. T. Beardsley.

——The Reform Church of Boalsburg was re-dedicated on the 11th inst. Rev. W. H. Groh, pastor of the charge, assisted by Rev. Steinmetz, of Danville, Pa., officiated. The church presents a fine appearance after having undergone a thorough repairing, which cost over a thousand dollars. The amount has been promptly and cheerfully provided for by the members of the congregation.—The dedication ceremonies were performed in the presence of a large assembly of people.

——Our old military friend, the Major, on Allegheny street, was coming out of the front door on Monday morning, as we passed by—Monday morning was the iciest we ever saw—he carried in his hands a large pan of coal ashes. When he reached the pavement we said, "good morning, Major." He replied, "good mor—," and then his feet exchanged places with his head and when the dust cleared away the Major was knocking the ashes out of his shirt bosom and frantically calling for Helen Blazes

——One evening last week, William McCormick, a boy aged about 17 years, son of Robert McCormick of Potters Mills, entered the church at that place, took a back seat, and when the congregation was dismissed, did not move, so that some one who thought he was sleeping, attempted to waken him, but in vain. He was taken home and remained in a state of unconsciousness, scarcely giving signs of life for a few days, but, we learn, is now recovering. The cause of this strange affection is attributed to a derangement of the nervous system.

A Large Barnyard.—A visitor from an adjoining county—a great stock raiser—came into our office yesterday to have a talk about cattle. He said he had found in this county, one of the largest barnyards he ever saw, that it contained almost every breed, from the symmetrical Alderney down to the degenerated cycle-horned heifer, from the bloated porker to the wheezing runt. He was surprized at the elegant provision made for them. He noticed a pair of Alderney's enjoying the fresh air on the pavement in front of a large stone building, with a handsome steeple, while they listened to the music from within. At another point a drove of pigs were standing on a handsome portico, taking an inventory of the hall furniture, and making considerable fuss about it, while a dozen or more cows were playing the game of "grab" with a load of hay that passed by. On an open district were any number of cattle of all sizes, shades and denominations, cavorting and playing around in the most interesting and affectionate manner. He was surprised to see the attention paid to the stock.—The barnyard, he said, covered an area equal to that of Bellefonte, and for further information we refer our town people to the Borough authorities.

Snow Shoe.—This, from our reporter:—We always did allow our aspirations to soar, Heavenward, and regarded a local reporter as the most fortunate man in existence. But, "alas poor Yorick, you know how it is yourself." We arrived at the very summit of our deluded ambition to be kicked into the gulf of despair by the foot of exasperated injustice, size large enough to vote. There is some poetry in the above description. What a mockery is ambition. Oh! whisky, whisky. We have no more ambition than an Egyptain mummy. Whisky, ambition and mummies, are slightly mixed. The two former are so intimately connected that an attempt at separation would do injustice to both, and a mummy being a very sleepy character, has not enough ambition to appreciate whisky, or whisky enough to appreciate ambition. They were both old friends of ours. We started out in quest of locals, as did Don Quixote in quest of adventures, and the result of our search was almost as disastrous. We can't sit down at all, but, hear me for my cause. Items not coming to reporter as he wished, reporter went in search of items, the firs man we met did not know the responsible position we held, and when asked if he had anything for the Republican this week, thought we were a collector and were dunning him for "that little bill," he would take no explenation but profanely invited us to go to a country where there is no Winter. Much as we like Summer we declined his invitation on the plea of our clothing being too heavy, and though the climate might be all he represented it, such an abrupt change would be very detrimental to our health. The next man we met proved to be the "meanest man living," he "knew a good local." Dick Sulky killed a wild cat under his bed last night, but I had better go and see Dick, he would give me all the particulars. Dick is a very impatient man, more so than Mr. Job. Mr. Job was so impatient that he could not sit still. Dick is worse, so impatient that he won't drink. Had quite an exciting time here last night, I hear. A cloud gathered on Dick's brow, killed a wild cat, eh! "Tell us all about it," cloud grew darker, a storm brewing, and we unconsciously were agitating the elements that afterwards threatened our destruction. Hard fight, any assistance! Very savage. Strange how kind some men are, and stranger still that their thoughts should run in the same channel. Dick requested us to go to the same place that our profane friend did, and made the invitation still more pressing by assisting us out the front door with his boot. Dick has an awful large foot, boots being voters, as they have arrived at the age of twenty one inches long. We were the victims of a partical joke, Dick did not kill a wild cat at all, the fact is as follows: Two Thomas cats of the masculine gender entered Dick's room during the night and proceeded to settle a little dispute, becoming noisy they awakened Dick, who hearing the noise, jumped out of the window and ran for his friends, told them there was a wild cat under his bed. When they entered the room they found Dick's wife quietly seated on the bureau reading the scripture, while the Thomas cats were affectionately chawing each other. You darent say a word with cat in it—Dick knocked the little school teacher down for reading about a railroad catastrophy.

The man that sent us to Dick Sulky for a local, is a *wag.* One of those with long ears. While we love, honor and fame, our aspirations do not soar so high as they used to was. We feel mean enough to be a Congressman, we would as soon interview his satanic majesty as ask Dick Sulky for a local. Our seat of rest we find on our hands and knees. I have ventured like little wanten boys, that swim on bladders, and the bladders have bursted and—Cromwell, I did not think to shed a tear in all my misery. But thou hast forced me to play the woman. Cromwell, I charge thee fling away ambition, by that sin fell the angels.

——The *Watchman* "associate" is taking a great deal of interest in us of late. We always knew he was a warm friend of ours and would give us a lift whenever he could. He has a large amount of philanthropy, and if he bestows as much attention upon many others as he does upon us, he must have but little time left to devote to his own business. We could stand his affection right pleasantly until he began to call us pet names. Then we weakened. He's too affectionate by upwards of a good deal. What *couldn't* we do for an editorial brother who often speaks of us in such endearing expressions as "pedagogical local," "Jenkins," "eminent wit," "Tuten local," "our tall friend across the way, and so on. Covering our head with such a crown of loving titles is almost more than we can bear, but still it is a sort of pleasant sensation to see a new pet name applied to us in every issue of that sheet.

——John Montgomery, has taken in a new stock of spring goods, of the latest, and most fashionable styles. Persons wishing new spring suits, had better call early and examine his large and well selected stock.

——Customers of the First National Bank will find that institution, hereafter, in the new bank building.

——List of letters remaining in the Bellefonte Post Office, Jan. 19, 1874.

H B Brunert, Wm Breyon, Peter Burleaugh, Hiram W Clyng, Mrs Margaret Chainer, Mrs Mary A Fisher, Cyrus A Gorgus, Mr Geary, Ab'm Grinner, J C Harper, Miss Mary Heston, Miss A J Martin, Miss Anna Neff, Mrs Mary Penrose, H M Rooney, Samuel Rice, Samuel P Remminger, Chas Shuey, John M Ward, W P Williams, Mrs James Welsh, Miss Mary Yeager,

——Brown's *Republicrn* and the *Watchman* didn't like our ghost story.—Well, we don't care if they didn't.—They're always contradicting and finding fault with us, any way, and we suppose that if we'd write them a good, complimentary obituary notice, the'd be just foolish enough to come out the next week and contradict the whole thing.

——Brown's *Republican*, of last week, contained an interesting article on the inducements offered to prospective settlers of Kansas. The Colonel talks of emigrating thither, but that would never do. What would become of the "honest toilers" and the "horney handed yeomanry" of the Colonel should forsake them?

——Monthly report of Powelton, Grammer School, for month ending 12th—No. of pupils in attendance, males 11, females 13, total 24, percentage of attendance, males 91, females 85, total 88, Maggie Eddie, Annie Duncan, Hattie Lafy, Ida Harpster and John Phenis, attended full time. John Dempsey received the highest No. of merits for recitation, Willie Bottorf for good conduct. W. P. Harpster, Teacher.

——Jos. A. Rankin's Fire Insurance Agency has been removed from his residence on Howard street to the office recently occupied by R. C. Cheesman.—Mr. Rankin has now one of the most central locations in the city, and persons having property to be insured will find it to their advantage to call and examine into the standing of the companies for which Mr. Rankin is agent. They are the very best in the country—all first class. He will do business for no other. 1t

——The new block adjoining the new First National Bank is fast approaching completion. We do not think that we exaggerate any when we say that these stores are going to be the most elegant of any in the city. The first store next to the bank is to be occupied by the well know firm of James Welch & Co., who will move from their present location on High St., opposite the Bush House, to their new and spacious room, about the middle or last of February. Of course all his old customers will follow him; but it would well repay any one from the country, or anywhere else, who has not visited this locality to call upon Mr. Welch at his new place of business, even if they do not wish to purchase any of his various and beautiful wares. If it were only to see the beautiful french plate windows, which cost, in Philadelphia, $125 a light. Immediately upon his removal Mr. Welch will fill up with a new and larger, and better stock of books and fancy articles than he has ever before offered, and also will have a very much large stock of goods than is kept by any other store in his line outside of Philadelphia.

——The man who furnishes wind for the organ in the Main street Church, was not present on last Sabbath evening. His place was filled by two small boys who occupied the organ room during the hour and a half devoted to worship. After the opening hymns were sung and while the pastor was unwinding of his discourse, the boys occupied the time in examining the workmanship of the rear end of the instrument. They took a couple of pannels off and scrutinized the bellows. Finding that the propeller attachment interfered with their investigations, they soon removed it, and spent the time pleasantly in dislodging screws, percolating valves, and taking a general inventory of the concern, until the sermon was concluded and the last hymn announced. When the signal came from the organist to turn on the atmosphere, the boys found that the propeller would have to be replaced before the instrument could be of much use. They began the work of repair with considerable interest. In the meantime the amiable pastor nodded to the choir several times, and several of the latter executed short pantomimes in trying to convey to him the cause of delay. Then the basso went back to find out the cause of the trouble, and he staid so long that the second tenor went after him, while the preacher, who never could keep a tune, supposing the choir had mutinied, started the hymn himself. The first three lines, commencing, "Jerusalem the golden," was a solo, and then the pastor broke down. Taking a moment for reflection, he pronounced the benediction and the Rubicon was passed. Those two little boys, when they arrived at home that night they received from their parents, "Jerusalem" enough to last them for some time.

—Seventy sheep belonging to a farmer at Carrick Furnace, Franklin county, died from the effect of eating laurel.

—Five women in the vicinity of North East, Erie county, became mothers of twins last week.

MARRIED

On the 15th inst., at the M. E. Parsonage in Stormstown, by Rev. John Lloyd, Mr. Cyrus Hunter and Miss Annie E. Way, both of Centre county.

On the 25th ult., at the house of Benj. Snyder, by J. M. Green, Esq., Mr. Edward Shope, of Boggs township, and Miss Annie Wolf, of Snow Shoe.

On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, at Agricultural College, Pa., by the Rev. R. Hamill, D. D., Mr. Henry Taylor, of Mifflin county, Pa., and Mrs. Mary A. Johnston of the former place.

DIED.

On the 15th inst., near Potters Mills, of Typhoid fever, Wm. Vanada, aged 27 years.

On the 17th inst., at Potters Mills, Miss Mary Wilson, aged about 38 years.

At [illegible] residence in Hamburg, Clinton county on Friday, Jan[illegible]n, Doctor Joseph Harvey, aged [illegible] years, 1 month and 18 days.

Ours is the sorrowful task of recording the demise of one whom we have long known, and for whom we always entertained the warmest friendship and respect. Doctor Harvey, commenced the practice of medicine in the year 1855 at Lewisburg, Pa., thence he removed to Chester city and then in '65 to Hamburg, where he practiced his profession with more than ordinary success, until he was overtaken with the disease that terminated in his death. Afflicted from infancy with an abnormal affection of the spine, it was surprising to all whose pleasure it was to know him, that he engaged so energetically and faithfully in all the duties of an intelligent and useful citizen. His private and public character was without a blemish, his devotion to the principles of integrity and virtue that adorned his life was steadfast unflinching, his gentle disposition and many christain virtues form a tablet of greater renown than any earthly praise could give him. In every circle in which he mingled, his loss will be deeply felt, and no where will his death be more sadly regretted than in the membership of the Disciple church of which he was a member. A good man and a valuable citizen has been lost to that community. The funeral ceremony was conducted by Elder Lane of Luzerne Co. in the presence of a large assembly of people. Deceased was a brother of Mr H. L. Harvey of this county, and also Hon. George Harvey of Clinton. D. H. H.

Watchman and Hundingdon paper pleas copy

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms; indisposition to exertion; loss of memory; difficulty of breathing; general weakness; horror of disease; weak, nervous trembling; dreadful horror of death; night sweat; cold feet; weakness; dimness of vision; langnor; universal lassitude of the muscular system; enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms; hot hands; flushing of the body; dryness of the skin; pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood; pain in the back; heaviness of the eyelid; frequent black spots flying before the eyes with temporary suffusion and loss of sight; want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that use E. F. Kunkel's Bitter wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Take only E. F. Kunkle's.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations. As Kunkel's Bitter wine of Iron is so well known all over the country, druggists themselves make an imitation and try to palm it off on their customers, when they call it Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Kunkel's Bitter wine of Iron is put up only in $1 bottles, and has a yellow wrapper neatly put on the outside, with the proprietor's photograph on the wrapper of each bottle Always look for the photograph on the outside, and you will always be sure to get the genuine article.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere. 1-1m.

Chapped Hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazzard & Co., New York. Be certain to get the Juniper Tar Soap, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless. 1-4t

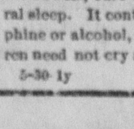
Have you a Cough, Cold, Pain in the Chest, or Bronchitis? In fact, you have the premonitory symptoms of the "insatiate archer," consumption! If so, know that relief is within your reach in the shape of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which, in many cases where hope had fled, has snatched the victim from the yawning grave.

REDUCED COST OF LIFE INSURANCE.

You may be insured in the "Equitable," (the leading company,) at the lowest rates for 10 years, when you can cancel the policy, if you wish, and actual experience proves you can withdraw, in cash, more than all premiums paid, making the insurance meanwhile cost less than interest on your money. For information, apply at once to JOHN I. RANKIN, Agent Bellefonte. 47 4w

Each can of the Banner Baking Powder contains a small measure, to be used even full, according to printed directions. If you cannot obtain this really valuable article from your grocer, send twenty-five cents by mail, addressed to Banner Baking Powder, P. O. Lock Box 317, Pittsburgh, Pa. and you will receive postage paid, a quarter pound package, together with a list of fifty valuable Recipes.

Centaur Liniment



There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked-breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, earache, &c., &c., upon the human frame, and of strains spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no articles ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles $1 00. J. B. Rose & Co., 33 Broadway, New York.

Castoria is more than a substitute for Cas tor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. 5-30 1y